The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The French Troops Reported to Have Arrived in Rome.

Gen. Garibaldi at Monte Rotondo with 5,000 Men.

Napoleon Demands an Explanation Regarding the Invasion of Papal Territory.

Four Fenians Convicted of Murder at Manchester.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Anxiety in England Regarding the Italian Question.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 1—2 P. M.

No telegrams from any part of Italy have been received since last evening. There is the greatest anxiety throughout England to hear further news from that quarter.

Arrival of the French Troops at Rome—Garibaldi Near the City.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 1—3:30 P. M.

Telegraphic dispatches from Florence, giving the situation of affairs at Rome, have just been received here.

The French troops which were debarked at Civita Vecchia a few days since, had arrived at the Holy City.

There were no demonstrations whatever. The city was perfectly quiet and the French were received with profound silence.

GARIBALDI, whose force was constantly increasing, still held his position on the outskirts of Rome. The Papal forces were to move out of their intrenchments and attack him to-day.

The Headquarters of the National Party at Florence Closed by the Government.

FLORENCE, Friday, Nov. 1.

The Police have taken possession and closed the Bureaus of the National Party and headquarters of the Relief Committees in this city and elsewhere, by order of the Italian Government.

Garibaldi and His Army at Monte Rotondo.

FLORENCE, Friday, Nov. 1—Evening.

At the last accounts from the south, GARIBALDI remained at Monte Rotondo with a force estimated at 5,000 strong.

Napoleon Demands an Explanation from Victor Emmanuel.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 1—Evening.

The *Moniteur* to-day says that the Emperor NAPOLEON has demanded of King VICTOR EMMANUEL an explanation of the invasion of the Roman territory by the Italian forces.

The French Troops Not Yet in Rome.

FLORENCE, Friday, Nov. 1.

The *Nazione* this morning denies the truth of the report that the French troops have arrived in Rome.

The Italian army, which has entered the Papal States, is under the command of Gen. CIALDINI.

GARIBALDI has retired to Monte Rotondo. He has made no reply to the summons of the Italian Government to disarm his volunteers.

The Prussian Government to Interfere if Necessary.

BERLIN, Friday, Nov. 1.

The *Provincial Correspondenten*, a journal of a semi-official character, says Prussia will interfere in the Roman difficulty, should such action on her part be necessary to preserve the peace of Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Two Policemen Shot in the Streets of Dublin.

DUBLIN, Friday, Nov. 1.

Great excitement has been created here by the wanton shooting of the two policemen on Wednesday night.

A proclamation has been issued by the Government, offering a reward of £1,000 for the arrest of the assassins.

The Police in this city and throughout the island are searching for the murderers. Two suspected persons have already been apprehended, and are now in custody awaiting examination.

The trial of Gen. WARREN is now progressing before the Commission.

The Fenian Trials—Allen and Four Others Convicted of Murder.

MANCHESTER, Friday, Nov. 1—Evening.

The trial of ALLEN and four other prisoners was concluded to-day before the Special Commissioner. They were all convicted of murder, and have received the sentence of death. The cases of the rest of the accused will be tried on Monday, to which day the Court has adjourned.

The proceedings cause extraordinary interest here.

Death of Lord William Rosse.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 1.

Lord WILLIAM ROSSE, the celebrated astronomer, died yesterday, in the 67th year of his age.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Francis Joseph Not to Visit Prussia.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 1—Evening.

The statement that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH is to visit King WILLIAM of Prussia, at Berlin, is contradicted.

RUSSIA.

Marriage of the King of Greece.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Friday, Nov. 1.

The marriage of His Majesty, King GEORGE of Greece, and Her Imperial Highness, the Princess OLGA, took place to-day with great pomp and ceremony.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Financial.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 1—Noon.

Consols for money....94 7-16
United States Five-Twenty Bonds....70⅛
Illinois Central Railway shares....80⅛
Erie Railway shares....47¼

FRANKFORT, Friday, Nov. 1—Noon.

United States Five-Twenty bonds, for the issue of 1862, 75½.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 1—2 P. M.

Consols for money....94 7-16
United States Five-Twenty Bonds.... 70
Illinois Central Railway Shares.... 80⅛
Erie Railway Shares.... 47¼

FRANKFORT, Friday, Nov. 1—Noon.

United States Five-Twenty bonds, for the issue of 1862, 75½.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 1—Noon.

COTTON—The regular Broker's circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 69,000 bales, of which 6,000 bales were taken on speculation, and 18,000 bales for export.

The stock in port and on shipboard is 627,000 bales, of which 151,000 bales are American.

The market opens dull to-day, and the sales are estimated at 8,000 bales. The following are the quotations:

Middling Uplands....8¾d.
Middling Orleans....9d.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet. Corn 49s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat 16s. ⅌ cental for White California, and 14s. for No. 1 Milwaukee Red. Barley 5s. 4d. ⅌ 60 lbs. for American. Oats 3s. 10d. ⅌ 45 lbs. for American. Peas 51s. 6d. ⅌ 504 lbs. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Beef 115s. ⅌ 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork 72s. ⅌ 200 lbs. for Eastern Prime Mess. Bacon 52s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Lard 52s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for fine American. Cheese 52s. ⅌ cwt. for the highest range of fine.

PRODUCE—Resin, 9s. ⅌ cwt. for common Wilmington, and 12s. for fine pale. Tallow, 45s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for North American. No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 26s. Spirits of Turpentine 27s. ⅌ cwt. Petroleum—1s. 6d. per gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 6d. for Standard White.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 1—Noon.

Whale Oil, £40 ⅌ 252 gallons. Sperm Oil, £115 ⅌ ton. Linseed Oil, £40 10s. ⅌ ton. Linseed Cakes, £11 ⅌ ton for thin oblong. Calcutta Linseed 68s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Friday, Nov. 1—Noon.

It is a holiday here. No business is being transacted.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 1—2 P. M.

Cotton is unchanged.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable.

Breadstuffs are dull. Peas have declined to 51s. California Wheat has declined 3d., and is now quoted at 15s. 9d. Western Mixed Corn has advanced to 49s. 9d., for which it is selling on the spot, and to arrive at 47s. 6d. Oats and Barley are without change.

In the Provision market Lard has declined to 52s. 6d. Other articles are unchanged.

In the Produce market no changes have taken place since noon.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 1—2 P. M.

Our markets remain as quoted in the noon dispatch.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 1—Evening.

The holiday has been generally observed here and on the Continent. Little business has been transacted in this city or in Liverpool, and the markets all closed early. The commercial dispatches sent from London and Liverpool at 2 P. M. contain the closing quotations of the day.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Capture of Pilar, in Paraguay, by Brazilian Troops.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 1.

As the last mail steamer was leaving Rio Janeiro a report reached that city that the Brazilian troops had captured the town of Pilar, called by the natives Neembucu, the chief port of Paraguay. It was also reported that many prisoners and a great quantity of military stores had fallen into their hands.

GEORGIA.

Continuance of the Election—Large Vote for the Convention.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Nov. 1.

There were 263 votes polled in Richmond to-day.

Dalton, Waitfield County, has polled 1,108 votes, 900 being for the Convention.

Murry County has polled a majority of 700 for the Convention.

Rome has polled a total vote of 1,425 votes, the Convention being a little ahead.

It is rumored that Chattanooga and Barton Counties are against the Convention.

Marietta has 659 votes polled up to this evening. Very few whites voted.

Americus has a total vote of 1,612, all for the Convention. No whites voted.

Albany has a total vote of 1,753, all for the Convention. Only three whites voted.

The election at Macon is progressing slowly. The total vote is 1,699. Only four whites voted.

At Milledgeville, fifteen votes were polled for the Convention. No whites voted.

At Athens eight votes were polled to-day for the Convention. One white voted.

Lagrange has polled 1,804 votes, all for the Convention. Only 12 whites voted.

The Conservative papers denounce Gen. POPE's extension of the time of voting as illegal and contrary to law.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Nov. 1.

The election excitement has died out. Seventeen votes were cast to-day. The total city vote is 1,320; county, 2,315.

Bryan County has for the Convention 385, and 20 against it.

Chatham County, so far as heard from, has a total vote polled of 3,703; Effingham has 228; Thomas County, 700; Lowndes has 340, and Prince County, 158.

INDIANA.

Two Murderers Lynched at Franklin—Execution at Anderson.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Friday, Nov. 1.

JOHN PATTERSON and a man named HATCHELL, in jail at Franklin, Ind.,—the former accused of the murder of DAVID LYONS, at Greenwood, Ind., and the latter supposed to be an accomplice of PATTERSON, and also accused of committing murder in Kentucky,—were forcibly taken from the jail last night by a mob and conveyed to Schofield's Woods, near the town, and hung. HATCHELL nearly succeeded in making his escape while on the way to the place of execution, but was fired on and recaptured. At the first attempt to hang HATCHELL the rope broke, but another was procured and the deed accomplished. The *Journal* correspondent says an inquest is being held to-day at the Court-house, but there is very little excitement in consequence of the affair.

MILTON WHITE, the murderer of HOPPAS, at Anderson, Ind., in June last, was executed at 2 o'clock this afternoon. In answer to the Sheriff, as to whether he had anything to say before the execution of his sentence, he replied, "Nothing."

DELAWARE.

Colored Testimony—Opinion of Chief-Justice Gilpin.

WILMINGTON, Del., Friday, Nov. 1.

In the Court of General Sessions of Delaware at Dover yesterday, in the case of the State against MOSES RASH, it being proposed by the prosecuting attorney to present the evidence of the complainant, SAMUEL DERRY, a colored man, objection was made by Mr. COMEGYS, counsel for the defence, that the laws of Delaware do not permit colored testimony, when there are competent white witnesses. Chief-Justice GILPIN ruled that the testimony be admitted, because, he said, it had been customary in his Court to permit prosecuting witnesses to testify, even though they were colored. But he gave, as his opinion from the Bench, upon a point which could as well be settled now as at any other time, that the Civil Rights Bill of Congress, so far as it assumed to regulate and control the admission or rejection of testimony in this State, which was regulated by the laws of the State, was inoperative and void. Judge WOOLTEN concurred in the decision, and Judge WALES dissented. In case of a decision to this effect by the Court an appeal to the Court above would doubtless be sustained.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Funeral of Gov. Andrew.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 1.

The funeral of Gov. ANDREW will take place at noon to-morrow in the Arlington-street Church. There will be a procession after the services in the church, which will include Gov. BULLOCK and heads of the Executive Department; officers and members of the Legislature; Judges of the Courts and members of the Bar; the Mayor and City Council of Boston, and officers of the army and navy and volunteer service. The Corps of Independent Cadets will act as escort. The remains will be conveyed to Mount Auburn.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Friday, Nov. 1.

The following resolution was adopted by the Vermont Legislature to-day.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That we learn with profound sorrow of the death of the wise statesman and devoted patriot, the late Gov. JOHN A. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, and while we surrender his body tenderly to his open grave, we cherish his memory as a national heritage.

Boston Jockey Club Races—The Last Day.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 1.

The attendance at Clyde Park to witness the last day's sport of the Autumn meeting of the Boston Jockey Club was quite large, and the weather was delightful. The steeple chase over four miles of fair hunting country was won by *Capt. Elwes*, *Tarquin*, beating *Sliso*, late *Secargus*, and *Gen. Williams*, the latter refusing his jumps and rendering it necessary to take him off the course. Mr. GOSSLER, who rode *Tarquin*, was knocked from his saddle by a limb of a tree; but, beyond being momentarily stunned, he was not hurt. He caught his horse, remounted and finished the race, winning with great ease.

The second race was between *Climax*, *Leatherlungs*, *Gen. Williams* and *Black Knight*, and was a very exciting contest, *Climax* winning by a couple of lengths.

The last race was for the Stewards' Cup, which was won very easily by *Glencoe*, beating *Dina*, *Mac* and *Maid of Brookline*.

Discharge of Workmen at the United States Armory.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, Nov. 1.

The discharge of workmen at the United States Armory in this city still continues, and the greater portion of the works are idle. Thirty-five were dismissed yesterday, and the whole number employed is reduced to about five hundred.

NEW-YORK.

Letter from Dr. Albert Day in Regard to the Temperance Question in Politics.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 1.

Dr. ALBERT DAY, Superintendent of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum, and President of the State Temperance Society, has published a letter to define his position on the temperance question. Much feeling was caused yesterday by a published statement that at a temperance meeting in this city Dr. DAY had taken the grounds that temperance men could not conscientiously vote at the coming election in this State, making particular reference to the power of the Excise resolution at Syracuse. In his letter published to-day, Dr. DAY says:

"It was not my intention, in speaking of the obnoxious resolution of the Syracuse Convention, to advise temperance men not to vote the Republican ticket. I especially spoke against the formation of a temperance party, but that the temperance men should be so organized that they might become a power in the State, and compel political parties to recognise them."

Fatal Accident at Rome.

ALBANY, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 1.

JAMES BUCK, a baggage man on the Troy and Watertown Railroad, was instantly killed at Rome to-day. The deceased was on a passenger train, and while passing a freight train, attempted to look out, and as he did so his head came in contact with the other train, severing it from his body.

The Mayor of Troy Nominated for the Assembly.

TROY, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 1.

Hon. JOHN L. FLAGG, the present Mayor of this city, was this evening nominated by acclamation for member of Assembly, by the City Democratic Convention.

MISSOURI.

The Celebration of the Anniversary of the Reformation in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 1.

The three hundred and fiftieth jubilee of the Reformation was celebrated here to-day by the various churches, schools and organizations of the Lutherans. An immense procession, estimated to have contained 10,000 persons, including children with banners and music, marched through some of the principal streets to Concordia Park, where speeches appropriate to the occasion were delivered by several prominent Lutherans.

Destructive Fire in St. Joseph.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 1.

The livery stable of Mr. MCALLERS, two tenement houses of JOHN ANGEL, and the millinery store and residence of Mrs. HOLMAN, in St. Joseph, were burned last night. Twenty horses, some of them quite valuable, perished in the stable. The loss is not ascertained.

MCALLERS is insured for $2,500 in the Home Insurance Company, of New-York.

Mrs. HOLMAN is insured for $2,000 in the State Fire Insurance Company, of Ohio, and $2,000 in the Sangamon, of Springfield, Ill.

Lecture by Senator Sumner in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 1.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER lectured here to-night to a large audience.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Westen on His Travels.

DEDHAM, Mass., Friday, Nov. 1.

WESTEN, the pedestrian, left the Phenix House, in Dedham, at nineteen minutes before 1 o'clock to-day, beginning the one hundred miles here, which he proposes to accomplish in twenty-four hours.

Arrival of Westen at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Nov. 1.

WESTEN, the pedestrian, reached this city at 8:45 this evening. The crowd was so great that the police had to open a passage for him through the streets. He stopped at the City Hotel fifteen minutes and then proceeded. In response to the cheers of the crowd he said he had walked thirty-two of the hundred miles to be done in twenty-four hours, and was eighteen minutes ahead of time. He was in excellent spirits.

LOUISIANA.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans—Removal of a Sheriff.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 1.

There were nine interments from yellow fever during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock this morning.

Special orders No. 196, dated to-day, from the headquarters of the Fifth Military District, removes Gen. HARRY T. HAYS from the office of Sheriff, in the Parish of Orleans, for being an impediment to the reconstruction of Louisiana under the laws of Congress, and appoints CUTHBERT BULLETT in his place.

Gen. CANBY has issued a circular revising the decisions of the Boards of Registration, as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of the grounds of challenges alleged in the registration lists.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Large Republican Majority in the State Legislature.

WHEELING, West Va., Friday, Nov. 1.

The *Intelligencer* of this morning, speaking of the recent election in this State, estimates that the Senate will stand as follows: twenty Republicans to two Democrats, and the House about the same as last year, say forty-four Republicans to eleven Democrats.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Thanksgiving Day in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, Nov. 1.

Gov. GEARY to-day issued a proclamation designating Thursday, the 28th of November, as Thanksgiving Day.

ALABAMA.

The Yellow Fever in Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, Nov. 1.

There were five yellow fever interments to-day.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Treaty with the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 1.

The St. Louis *Republican's* correspondent with the Indian Peace Commissioners telegraphs the treaty which has been made with the Cheyenne Indians. It includes a treaty with the Arrapahoes. The reservation for these tribes is situated in Southern Kansas. They are to receive $30,000 annually, together with certain articles of clothing. They withdraw all opposition to the construction of the Pacific Railway, and agree to preserve the peace. A denial of the privilege of their hunting between the Smoky Hill and Platte Rivers would have resulted in a continuance of the war. The Kansas people are not satisfied with the treaty. They consider it a hollow truce. The Commissioners will start at once for the North Platte and Fort Laramie, and will return to Washington by the way of St. Louis and Chicago.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival from the Sandwich Islands—A Fight Between Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Oct. 31.

The United States steamer *Tuscarora*, from Honolulu, has arrived. She reports that the ship *Othello*, which sailed from this port July 17, with a full cargo of wheat for Liverpool, put into Honolulu on the 27th of September, leaking badly and was compelled to discharge her cargo. The *Othello* had experienced heavy weather in latitude 17°, and had attempted to make Lahaina, but was compelled by adverse winds to sail for Honolulu.

Advices from Fort McDowell, Arizona, state that a party of Pima Indians had just returned from a raid upon the Apaches, having killed eleven of the latter and taken several prisoners. A grand time was had rejoicing over the scalps and dancing about the prisoners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Nov. 1.

Cleared, the ship *Amelia*, for Queenstown, with 13,071 sacks of wheat, and the ship *Andrew Johnson*, for Liverpool, with 3,613 sacks of wheat.

Flour—Superfine, $7 25; Extra, $8. Wheat, $2 50 @$2 65.

Legal-tenders, 72½.

WEST INDIES.

Observance of All Saints' Day—Marine Intelligence.

HAVANA, Friday, Nov. 1.

This being All Saints' Day it has been generally observed as a holiday throughout the island.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

A New Ministry in Nova Scotia.

TORONTO, Canada, Friday, Nov. 1.

A dispatch from Ottawa says that Gen. DOYLE, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, has called on RICHARD MCHAFFEY to undertake the task of forming a new ministry out of the ranks of the Anti-Union Party.

Decease of Hon. and Right Rev. Jno. Strachan.

TORONTO, Canada, Friday, Nov. 1.

The Hon. and Right Rev. JNO. STRACHAN, Bishop of the Church of England, died this morning, aged 89 years. He was intimately connected with the affairs of the country for nearly three quarters of a century, and was the oldest Bishop of the Church in the world.

Conviction of the Driscoll Murderers at Kingston.

KINGSTON, Canada, Friday, Nov. 1.

The trial of the DRISCOLL murderers terminated to-day. SAXIE ALLEN was sentenced to be hanged on the 11th of December. His accomplices, GEMMEL, HOWARD and WHALEN were respectively sentenced to ten, nine and five years in the Penitentiary.

Copyright Applied For.

MONTREAL, Canada, Friday, Nov. 1.

Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, of Harvard University, has arrived here to take steps to secure a copyright for his works.

FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT.

Gen. Schofield's Apportionment of Virginia—The Election in Richmond.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 31.

Gen. SCHOFIELD's report to Gen. GRANT on the subjects of the registration of voters and the apportionment of representation in this State shows, what indeed we stated weeks ago, that no apportionment could have been made under which the blacks would not have had the voting power of electing a large majority of the delegates. We have never attached the least blame to the commanding General in respect of this matter.

But we have had somewhat against Gen. SCHOFIELD notwithstanding. We blamed him for keeping the polls open in this city, and allowing the negroes to overcome by fraud the white vote which had been fairly cast in the two days appointed in his own general order for holding the election. Even in this matter, however, we learn that he holds himself blameless. No Radical, black or white, approached him on the subject. But on the first day of the election, when the blacks were flocking to the polls in unmanageable masses, a number of Conservative white men waited upon him, and, representing that the negroes were crowding the whites away from their own voting-places, and that it would be impossible under such circumstances for all whites to deposit their ballots in two days, asked him to interpose to secure their rights. He promised them that every man should have an opportunity to vote if it took a week. Bearing this request in mind, and being satisfied from personal observation and from his knowledge of the number of registered voters that there were hundreds of whites and still more blacks who had not voted on the first two days, he, of his own motion, and without solicitation from any one, ordered the balloting to be continued the third day. We understand, also, that the keeping of the polls open in Petersburgh the second day was considered by the whites of that place as a favor to them and not to the negroes. In both instances Gen. SCHOFIELD claims that he acted with a sincere desire to do justice to both whites and blacks, and without any desire to promote the success of either the Radical or the Conservative ticket. Gen. SCHOFIELD will, we learn, order to be taken without delay a new census of the voting population of Richmond, in which the name and exact place of residence of every man will be recorded. When this shall have been completed, if there are any names upon the present lists of voters which shall not have been obtained by the census takers, he will in a proclamation call upon the owners of the missing names to come forward and prove their residence in the city, upon penalty of having the same stricken from the lists. By these means he will secure a purged list of true voters, and will also satisfy every person, both white and black, that he is anxious to administer the laws without fear, favor or affection, and afford to the people of Richmond an opportunity to have something like a fair vote upon the question of ratifying the Constitution.

STATE FINANCES AND TAXATION.

Letter from Hon. D. A. Wells—Reply to Hon. Sanford E. Church—The Burdens We Bear and the Taxes We Pay.

Hon. JOHN M. FRANCIS, of Troy, a member of the Constitutional Convention, recently inclosed to Hon. DAVID A. WELLS, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, extracts from the report of the Committee on Finance to the Convention, and requested him to give his opinion as to the correctness of the estimates of the amount of taxation to which the people of this State are annually subjected, &c. In reply Commissioner WELLS wrote as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30, 1867.

Hon. John M. Francis:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 26th, asking my opinion relative to the correctness of the estimates of the amount of taxation and indebtedness of the State of New-York, contained in an extract from the report of the Finance Committee of the Constitutional Convention of that State, submitted Aug. 8, 1867. The portion of the report referred to reads as follows:

This condition and the amount of taxes upon the people of the State will be briefly stated:

The outstanding debts of the State amount to	$48,351,682 22
The debts of the cities, villages and towns	85,000,000 00
Making a total State indebtedness of	$133,351,682 22
The proportion of the National debt belonging to the State to pay is not less than	500,000,000 00
Making a total of	$633,351,682 22

To say nothing of the unascertained national indebtedness, which high authority has placed at the same amount.

The highest assessed valuation of all the property in the State is $1,639,432,651; from which it will be seen that this State is permanently indebted to considerably more than one-third of the assessed value of the property therein.

The annual taxation is very much larger than the permanent debt would indicate.

DIRECT TAXES.

Direct taxation by the State	$12,800,000 00
Direct taxation by counties and towns	32,000,000 00
Direct taxation by cities, villages, &c.	18,000,000 00
Total	$62,800,000 00

INDIRECT TAXES.

The whole amount of internal revenue received by the United States Government during the fiscal year ending 1st July, 1866, was $310,906,894, of which this State paid, in fact, one-fourth, but say one-fifth	$62,181,398 80
The amount collected by the tariff was nearly $200,000,000, of which the people of this State must have paid, as consumers, one-fifth, amounting in the aggregate to $40,000,000 in gold, which is equal in currency to	56,000,000 00
Making an aggregate of taxation of	$180,981,398 80

Which is more than 11 per cent. on the assessed valuation of property, and equals a tax of $45 upon every man, woman and child in the State, and more than $200 upon every voter. If this excessive annual taxation should be capitalized, it would require the sum of $3,000,000,000, at 6 per cent., to pay it, which is $1,400,000 more than the assessed value of the whole property."

The report of which the above extract forms part is signed by Hon. SANFORD E. CHURCH, chairman, and appears to have been concurred in by a majority of the members of the committee, of whom Messrs. GEORGE OPDYKE, AUGUSTUS SCHELL and ERASTUS CORNING are leading members.

My opinion in respect to these estimates which you have asked, is that they are incorrect; that they do not fairly represent the actual state of the case, and are calculated to needlessly alarm the tax payers, and to impair both the State and national credit. In support of my position, I would ask attention to an analysis of the estimates of the Finance Committee as above given. The first item in the estimate is the debt of the State, which is given at $48,351,682 22. Of this amount $18,248,460 is represented by the State Canal Property, which same property for the last fiscal year paid from its earnings—first, the interest on its debt, $1,035,330; and secondly, contributed to a debt sinking fund the further sum of $1,839,426 39. So far, therefore, from this portion of the debt being any burden to the people of the State of New-York, it is, in fact, through the property which it represents, a source of great profit, and has of right no place in any fair statement of State indebtedness without a corresponding credit being at the same time carried to the other side of the account. Furthermore, as the earnings of the canals over and above their own interest obligations were sufficient to more than pay a six per cent. interest on the remaining portion of the State debt, we think we are justified in asserting that the State of New-York has in fact no State debt whatever in the sense of debt being a burden; and we accordingly strike the whole amount from our revised estimates. We would here remark that the average interest on the canal debt, as given by the State Comptroller, is about 5 7-10 per cent.

We come next to the second item of the Finance Committee's estimate, viz.: the city, village and town debts, the aggregate of which is stated at $85,000,000. Of this amount $33,958,545 represents the indebtedness of the City of New-York; to the credit of which stands, first, sinking fund of $10,627,000, with cash deposited in the hands of the City Chamberlain of $601,644, the whole reducing the net indebtedness of the City to $22,142,000; secondly, the Croton water works property representing a cost of $10,785,000, which, like the canal debt, affords an annual revenue sufficient to pay its own interest and something besides. Any indebtedness, therefore, on this account may be fairly considered as balanced by an equivalent credit on the other side of the ledger. Another large item of this City indebtedness is $9,648,000, representing the Central Park; but as this improvement has, it is understood, brought to the City and the State, from the increased value of the lands adjoining, an additional revenue, more than sufficient to pay the interest of its debt, its enumeration among the list of burdensome obligations should either be entirely omitted or received with certain essential qualifications. In like manner the debts of nearly all the other cities and towns of the State, when carefully examined, will be found to be offset by revenue-paying property to a very considerable amount, which property corporations or private individuals would gladly purchase at an appraised value, and hold as profitable investments. Making proper allowance therefore for such credits, the city town and village debts of the State of New-York, instead of being $85,000,000, should, we think, be reckoned at a much less sum—probably not more than $50,000,000.

The next leading item in the account of the Finance Committee, is "the proportion of the national debt belonging to the State of New-York to pay," which is set down at the large sum of $500,000,000, "to say nothing," using the words of the report, "of the unascertained national indebtedness, which high authority has placed at the same amount."

As the unascertained debt is not yet recognized, and is chargeable for neither interest nor sinking fund, we will leave it to the high authority referred to, whoever he may be, and proceed to inquire as to the correctness of the specific charge of $500,000,000.

If the national debt were to be paid off by direct taxation, this taxation would be according to representation, or what is the same thing, according to population, and we therefore assume this as the only fair basis of apportionment. What then are the facts and figures? The population of the Union is at least 36,000,000, and of this, the population of the State of New-York, (3,800,000,) constitutes less than one-ninth part. The amount of the national debt on the first day of October, 1867, was $2,495,277,446—one-ninth of which would be $277,253,000, and not $500,000,000.

Assuming the correctness of our estimates and figures as above given, we have then, as a grand total of the present burdensome indebtedness of the State of New-York—national, State and local—$327,000,000, instead of $638,351,682, as the Finance Committee have estimated.

If, furthermore, we were to base the proportion of national indebtedness, which constitutes the largest item of this account, on the apportionment which will be made according either to the increased population or wealth at the time of its maturity, (fourteen to twenty years hence,) it is evident that the burden must be represented by much smaller figures than those above stated.

We would next ask attention to the estimates of the annual taxation of the State of New-York, which according to the Committee, amounts in the aggregate to $180,981,000 per annum, divided as follows:

DIRECT TAXES.

State, county and local	$62,800,000

INDIRECT TAXES.

One-fifth of the Internal Revenue collected by national authorities	$62,181,000
One-fifth of the amount collected through the customs	56,000,000
Total	$180,981,000

With regard to the amount of the direct taxes given by the committee, we have no data available for their discussion, and accordingly assume the correctness of the figures; but with reference to the first item of the indirect taxes, viz.: the proportion of the Internal Revenue collected by the national authorities and paid by the State, which the committee assume at one-fifth of the entire amount, we would say, first, that as the estimates submitted refer to the burdens and obligations of the immediate present and not to the past, the basis of calculation should be the amount of Internal Revenue collected for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867—$268,000,000—rather than that collected for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866—$310,000,000—before the taxes had been to any considerable extent abated. Now one-fifth of the former amount would give $53,600,000 in place of $62,181,000.

The estimate, however, taken either way, means nothing and proves nothing. The internal revenue collected by the General Government from the people of New-York divides itself mainly into two portions—taxes upon incomes and taxes upon manufactures. Of the first, the taxation falls exclusively upon profits, and upon only a small portion of the aggregate profit of the whole population, ($1,000 house rents and repairs being excepted.) If the income tax receipts have been large from the people of the State of New-York, the profits and the ability to pay have been equally large, and there is probably no man in the whole State who desires that his ability to pay a large income tax should be any less next year than that of any year which has preceded.

As regards the taxes on manufactures, which constitute the main item of internal revenue receipts, the tax, as a general thing, does not fall upon the producer, but upon the consumer; and the supposition that it is chargeable in gross upon those who pay the tax in the first instance, is entirely unwarranted. If the people of the State of New-York consume one-fifth part of all the whisky, tobacco, cigars, coal oil, cotton and cotton goods, woolen cloths, boots and shoes, and all the other leading products of the country, then they pay one-fifth of the whole internal revenue, and not otherwise.

Again, the Committee further assert that the amount of taxation collected under the tariff is nearly $200,000,000 per annum, of which the people of the State of New-York pay as consumers one-fifth, amounting in the aggregate to $40,000,000 in gold or $50,000,000 in currency. In reply to this, we would say that the largest amount collected under the tariff in any one year was in 1866, and was not $200,000,000, but $179,000,000; and for the last fiscal year it was only a little in excess of $170,000,000; one-fifth of which would be $34,000,000, and not $40,000,000, as the Committee estimate. But there is no evidence to show that the people of the State of New-York pay one-fifth of the revenue collected under the tariff, any more than that they pay one-fifth of the whole amount collected under the internal revenue. On the contrary, the bulk of the customs duties are collected from articles which enter most largely into general consumption, as sugars, tea, coffee, silk, rice, tobacco, wines, woolens, drugs, hardware and the like. Does any one pretend that less than four millions of the people of the United States consume one-fifth part of all these products annually imported? The proposition is itself an absurdity. In fact, to assume $60,000,000 as the share of the national taxation which annually falls upon the people of New-York, would probably be a much fairer estimate than that of the Committee, viz.: $118,000,000, which, being allowed, would make a total annual taxation of $122,000,000, instead of $180,000,000, which, in place of being 11 per cent. on the assessed valuation of the property of the State, viz.: $1,639,432,651, is in fact but a little over 7 per cent. But upon what evidence, we would ask, does the Finance Committee of the Constitutional Convention, in attempting to compute the per centage of taxation to property, assume $1,639,432,651 as the true value of the property of the State of New-York? Does not every one who has had the slightest experience in these matters know that assessed valuations of property for purposes of taxation rarely approximate to anything like true values? Does not every one furthermore know that real property in the State of New-York is rarely assessed at over 50 per cent. of its true value, while the assessment of personal property does not exceed 25 per cent?

This matter was made the subject of special investigation by the writer in 1864, and the results then ascertained and published were of the most striking character, and fully confirmatory of the assertions respecting under-valuations above made. Thus it appeared from the report of the State assessors, presented to the Assembly of New-York, Jan. 12, 1863, that the amount of personal property belonging to citizens of New-York, insured Dec. 12, 1860, in the various insurance companies belonging to, or doing business in the State, was $1,471,000,000 a sum considerably greater than the valuation of all the real and personal property assessed by the State during the year 1861; and one thousand one hundred and thirty-eight millions ($1,138,000,000) in excess of the official valuation of all the personal property of the State for the year 1863.

Again, in 1863 a fire occurred in the City of Troy which was estimated to have destroyed from one-fifteenth to one-twentieth of the property of the entire city. The money value of the property actually destroyed was officially estimated by the Fire Commissioners at $2,724,000, (an amount exceeding one-half of the assessed valuation of all the personal property of the city;) and on this an insurance was paid of $1,396,000, an amount equivalent to one-tenth of the assessed value of all the property of the city.

An examination of the census and assessment returns of one of the thriving agricultural towns of New-York, also furnished proof beyond dispute, that while the personal property of the town was returned and assessed by the County Assessors of 1863 at $183,412, the actual and real value was in all probability in excess of $1,000,000; the generally admitted value of the personal property of a single individual in the town being in fact more than double the amount returned and assessed for the whole town by the State officials.

We would also mention as a further illustration of the truth of our position, that by reason of a new valuation of the real property of the city and county of Philadelphia during the current year, the taxation on the same has been reduced from $4 per $100 to about $1 40 per $100; thus showing that the assessment of former years was about one-third of the true and actual value of the property taxed.

So far then from $1,639,000,000 representing the true value of all the property of the State of New-York, as is assumed by the Committee, the true estimate cannot be less than $4,000,000,000. On this basis the relation of taxation to property, instead of being eleven per cent. according to the Committee's estimate, is only about three per cent.; and with the debt remaining as it is, this per centage, from the increase of wealth and population, will continually and rapidly decrease.

Were it expedient, this analysis might be much further extended, but sufficient, it is believed, has been said to justify the truth of the original assertion, viz.: that the report and estimates of the Finance Committee of the Constitutional Convention of the State of New-York are incorrect, do not fairly represent the actual state of the case, and are calculated to needlessly alarm the taxpayers, as well as to impair the credit of both the State and the nation.

We would not be understood as imputing any but the most honorable motives to the eminent gentlemen who have sanctioned the publication of these estimates, but we believe nevertheless that they have been unwittingly led into error. They have, in fact, only presented the debit side of the balance sheet, and have failed to recognize the real and great advantages on the other side. That their report has been made subservient as a weapon to assail the financial credit of the United States is evident from the fact that it has already been republished and commented upon by some of the most anti-American journals of Europe, as evidence of the approaching and inevitable bankruptcy of the country.

That our debts, National, State and local, are sufficiently large to demand the highest prudence and economy on the part of legislators, cannot be denied; but they are not so large as to afford an occasion, with honesty and good management, for the slightest public uneasiness.

Exaggeration of our national burdens would appear to have been adopted by certain parties on both sides of the Atlantic, as a settled policy, with the aim and intent of procuring through national discouragement, the consent of the nation to an act of national villainy.

I am yours, most respectfully,
DAVID A. WELLS,
United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The Illness of Ex-Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts.

From the Boston Journal, Nov. 1.

The attack which removed Ex-Gov. ANDREW was very sudden. He was sitting, on Tuesday evening, at his residence in Charles-street, surrounded by his family, and was in the enjoyment of his usual health. The door-bell rang and a member of the Suffolk bar was ushered into the room, when the family retired. The Governor asked the gentleman to be seated, and, remarking that the room was very close, opened the window. The gentleman stated his business briefly, wishing to retain him in a case, and observing that he was apparently fatigued and not disposed to give attention to the matter, was about retiring, remarking to the Governor that he would call upon him at his office, as he saw he was fatigued. The Governor replied that he felt ill, and expressed a fear of paralysis, requesting that Dr. DERBY might be called in. The Doctor was immediately summoned and when he entered the Governor made a gesture significant of his knowledge of his condition. Mrs. ANDREW entered the room, and the Governor, who had been supported to the couch, pressed her hand. As he was speechless but not unconscious, he was asked if he wished a pencil and paper, and signifying assent they were brought. His right hand refused its office, and he attempted to use his left hand, but finding it fruitless he placed the pencil between his teeth, sensible even then of his condition, but the pencil dropped from his lips and he passed into that sleep from which he never awoke to a realizing sense of the scenes of this world.

The Civil Rights Bill in Delaware.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Age* says that a case involving the question of the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Bill came up in the Superior Court at Dover, Del., on the 29th ult. The circumstances he states thus:

"It arose in a case in the Quarter Sessions for an assault and battery committed upon a negro prosecutor by a white man. There is a statute in this State that where white persons, who may be competent witnesses, are present, no negro can be examined as a witness to what took place. This was the case here, and the defendant's counsel raised the question on the competency of the prosecutor to the assault and battery. After argument, the Judges delivered their opinion *seriatim*. Chief Justice GILPIN and Justice WOOTTEN held the act, so far as it attempts to interfere with the rules of evidence or mode of procedure in the State Courts, absolutely void. Justice WALES said, in view of some decisions, and also of his own impressions, he was inclined to hold a contrary opinion; but on fuller argument this might be changed. It was therefore ruled that the statute of the State remained unaffected by the Civil Rights Act; in other words, that it is null and void so far as it attempts to interfere with the judicial systems of the States."

Ex-Gov. Throckmorton, of Texas, Opposes a Convention.

Texas papers publish a letter from J. W. THROCKMORTON, recently removed by Gen. SHERIDAN from the office of Governor of that State, in which he opposes the holding of a Convention under the terms of the military reconstruction bills. He expresses regret at the apathy and indifference of the people, saying that they have scarcely heeded the last act of Congress, and the arbitrary manner of the Administration of the recent acts by the military authorities. He adds: "The impertinence and outrages of the county Boards of Registration pass by unheeded; with scarcely a remark made concerning them, they are sunk into insignificance in consequence of the high-handed outrages of SHERIDAN and GRIFFIN. The recent instructions of the latter, which ought to have filled the whole State with a howl of indignation, have scarcely received a comment or passing notice." There is much more in the same vein, the conclusion being that while they lose nothing by not voting for a Convention they may gain something through the reaction at the North.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Registry—An Extraordinary Number Registered Yesterday—A Very Full Vote Promised.

The citizens yesterday more than made amends for the apathy displayed on the first two days of the registry. The extraordinary number of 61,808 votes were registered yesterday, making a grand total thus far, this year, of 106,290. This result shows a deep interest in the pending election when the figures of to-day are added. The entire number will probably exceed the total registration of last year, which was 122,142.

The following is the registered vote in the various wards:

Wards.	Registered Oct. 15 and 16.	Registered yesterday.	Total.
First	1,075	1,108	2,183
Second	112	194	306
Third	191	493	[illegible]
Fourth	1,431	1,772	3,203
Fifth	1,338	1,415	2,753
Sixth	1,541	1,911	3,452
Seventh	2,437	3,415	5,852
Eighth	1,570	3,466	5,036
Ninth	2,425	3,920	6,345
Tenth	1,869	2,188	4,057
Eleventh	3,477	3,794	7,271
Twelfth	2,348	1,957	4,305
Thirteenth	1,526	2,318	3,844
Fourteenth	1,639	2,130	3,769
Fifteenth	1,104	2,274	3,378
Sixteenth	2,618	2,956	5,574
Seventeenth	4,170	5,655	9,825
Eighteenth	1,692	5,001	6,693
Nineteenth	2,632	3,625	6,257
Twentieth	3,788	4,251	8,039
Twenty-first	2,494	3,967	6,461
Twenty-second	2,735	3,998	6,733
	44,482	61,808	106,290

The total number of votes registered in Brooklyn yesterday was 19,765, as follows:

Precinct.		Precinct.	
Forty-first	2,463	Forty-sixth	2,057
Forty-second	2,096	Forty-seventh	574
Forty-third	2,970	Forty-eighth	531
Forty-fourth	3,545	Forty-ninth	1,381
Forty-fifth	3,171	Fiftieth	1,004

On the two previous days of registry 25,632 votes were registered, which makes a total of 45,397 votes registered. The total vote at last election was 48,560.

Arrest for Attempted Illegal Registration.

A man named JAMES GOLDEN was arrested yesterday by a Police officer of the Fifth Precinct, for attempting to register in the Eighth District of the Fifth Ward upon a certificate of citizenship which, it is charged, was procured irregularly. When taken to the Station-house the prisoner made the following statement to Capt. PETTY: "I reside at No. 439 Washington-street; have been in this country about nine years, and have never made any application to become a citizen of the United States. This paper, (referring to the naturalization certificate,) was handed to me on Wednesday or Thursday of last week by MICHAEL CANTRY, of No. 107 North Moore-street. He stated to me at the time that this was my full paper, and told me I could register my name thereon and vote afterward upon such registry." GOLDEN was locked up until this morning, when he will be taken before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, for examination.

Republican Meeting in the Fourth Senatorial District.

Last evening the Republicans in the Fourth Senatorial District held a ratification meeting at the hall No. 185 Spring-street. The chair was occupied by Mr. LENT, who in a few remarks stated the object of the meeting, and then introduced as the first speaker, Mr. MOSES BLACK. He was followed by Mr. RITTERBAND, candidate for a Judgeship; Major JAMES HAGGERTY; WM. B. WHITE; CHAS. T. POLHAMUS, and others. The speeches consisted mainly in a defence of the acts of the Republican Party, a general denunciation of the trickeries practiced by the Democracy to secure votes, and earnest appeals to the hearers to work with a will in the interests of the several Republican nominees. The hall was well filled, and there was great enthusiasm.

Seventh Senatorial District—Mr. Murphy Withdraws.

The following letter has been received by Mr. THOMAS B. ASTEN, Chairman of the Union Republican Convention of the Seventh Senatorial District:

DEAR SIR—Permit me to express my high appreciation of the compliment paid me by the Convention over which you had the honor to preside, by presenting me as their candidate for Senator.

Harmony and unity of action are imperative to our success; therefore with an earnest desire to promote the interests of the party, I most respectfully decline the nomination in favor of Mr. CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, believing that his election will save the district from the grasp of the corrupt ring who now control our City. Very respectfully yours,

THOS. MURPHY,
No. 38 East Thirty-ninth-street.

Republican Meeting in Brooklyn, E. D.

Washington Hall, corner South Seventh and Fourth streets, E. D., was nearly filled with Republicans last night, who assembled to ratify the local and State nominations of the party. Extensive preparations were made for an outdoor and indoor mass meeting, but the hall very comfortably seated all who attended. A band of music furnished patriotic airs, and the speakers by their eloquence aroused the enthusiasm of the audience. R. H. HUNTLEY, Esq., presided, and Col. C. B. MORTON and J. M. HEDGES acted as Secretaries. Stirring resolutions were read by Col. MORTON and adopted amid enthusiasm. The meeting was addressed at length by R. H. HUNTLEY, JAMES KILBOURN, WILLIAM WALL and others, and the assemblage dispersed at a late hour, cheering lustily for the State and local nominees.

Meeting of the Independent Democracy.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democrats opposed to the nominations made by "The Ring," in Brooklyn, was held last evening at their headquarters in Montague Hall, for the purpose of ratifying the Independent Democratic ticket. Mr. A. S. WILLEY, of the Sixth Ward, presided. Speeches were made by S. J. COLAHAN and J. L. OVERFIELD, who denounced the corruption and profligacy of "The Ring" in the severest terms. Their remarks were received with great enthusiasm.

Press Meeting.

A meeting of members of the Brooklyn and New-York Press, without distinction of party, was held yesterday afternoon, at the reporter's room, in the new Court-house, Brooklyn, for the purpose of indorsing the nominations of JOHN C. JACOBS, FRANCIS AVERY MALLISON and PATRICK KEALY, candidates for Assembly from the Third, Fourth and Ninth Assembly Districts in Kings County. "Corry O'Lanus," of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, presided, and speeches were made by THOMAS KINSELLA, editor of the *Eagle*, Mr. ARMSTRONG, of the *Times*, Mr. HEMSTREET, of the *Union* and others, and suitable resolutions were passed.

Democratic Meeting in Jersey City.

One of the largest Democratic meetings of the campaign was held at the Catholic Institute in Jersey City last night. The speakers were Col. A. M. C. DAVIS, Hon. LEON ABBOTT, Hon. ROBERT GILCHRIST and others. The audience was large and enthusiastic.

A Republican meeting will be held at the same place this evening, to be addressed by United States Senator FRELINGHUYSEN and others.

Hon. THOMAS F. BOWIE, of Prince George's County, announces himself as a candidate for the Maryland Legislature, in order to aid in maintaining the system of free schools in Maryland.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Wine-Making in California—The Sonoma Vineyards.

II.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, September, 1867.

The usual character of the Summer scenery in the Californian valleys is a brown intervale, like a grain stubble field, sprinkled with clumps of oaks or single elms of dark green foliage, and bounded by equally brown hills of rolling form set out with oaks as if by art. It is only on closer examination that you discover the brown fields to be often wild oat fields, and the supposed elms the white oaks left as nature planted them. Three of the prettiest valleys in the State—the Napa, Petaluma and Sonoma—have now the additional beauty of green vineyards on the plains and on the hill sides. Sonoma has the reputation of possessing the neatest and most carefully managed vineyards in the State. The town of the valley—Sonoma—is a wretched, run-down looking village, with one of the poorest hotels in the State, sorely needing, as an old Spaniard, Gen. VALLEJO, frankly informed us, an arrival of Yankee settlers to wake it up.

The whole valley, however, is filled with beautiful vineyards, to which is generally attached a neat villa or farm-house. These places are nicely kept and evidently worked with skill and care. We visited, among others, Mr. CRAIG'S, Mr. CARRIGAN'S, Major SCHNEIDER'S, the "Buena Vista," and Mr. DREXEL'S. Nothing can surpass the hospitality and courtesy of these California country-gentlemen to strangers. The production of the vineyards ranged from 22,000 gallons to 43,000 gallons per annum each. The whole number of vines in the valley is estimated at 2,438,000. The soil is a red gravelly clay near the foot of the hills, and a light sandy loam in the centre of the valley; the best wines, as usual, come from the hills. The usual plan was to plant the vines eight feet apart each way, so that plows and cultivators could easily pass through them; this would give 680 to the acre. One vineyard found six feet enough, and had 1,210 to the acre. Col. HARASZTHY had attempted a three feet division on a new theory, but his successor on the Buena Vista vineyard—Mr. DREXEL—had been obliged to take up thousands of his vines, to the great loss of the Society, as this division cost so much in hand-labor and diminished so much the product. No trenching or manuring is used in California. Here the soil is plowed at least one foot in depth, and then harrowed, and perhaps rolled; it is subsequently cross-plowed, sometimes twice, and thus is broken up three or four times during a season, this method bringing the moisture of the atmosphere to the roots, in a climate which has no Summer rain. In regard to Summer pruning and low pruning of vines in California, there is great difference of opinion among vintagers. The usual method is not to prune during the Summer the first year, but to rub off the weaker buds, and in the Autumn, if the vines are intended to furnish layers, to leave two strong lateral branches, and one good stalk with two buds. Every Spring the main stems are reduced to two or four buds; some, however, trim in the Autumn in preference. Of the layer-planting it is not necessary here to speak in detail. Generally, the vines are pruned low—say eighteen inches or two feet; but in northern exposures, this subjects the clusters of grapes to too much moisture, and they are allowed a higher growth. The Summer pruning is thought by many vintagers to be injudicious or useless, as in this climate there is only too much heat and light, and all the lungs of the plants are needed to absorb moisture. The best vines I saw in this valley were pruned low—like tomato vines—but tied up so that the grapes would not rest on the ground, as contact with it injures them. The squeezing of the buds at an early period is thought much better than Summer knife-pruning. All, it should be remembered, are trimmed down to two or four buds. Vines are seldom staked in California, as upon the Rhine, or trained or trelliced as in Italy, but are left in heads or bunches, with branches five or six feet long—this horizontal training distributing the sap equally, and the leaves sheltering the grapes from the excessive heat of the sun, and keeping the warmth of the earth round the grapes at night. The vines act, too, as a sort of mulching on the surface of the ground, and retain its moisture.

The yield in the Sonoma Valley was often spoken of as averaging 13 pounds of fruit, or a gallon of wine to the vine after five years, which would make a product of some 650 gallons to the acre. The Buena Vista vineyard did not average more than 400 gallons, but with 370 acres under cultivation, on a part of which were young vines, I have known, however, 1,000 gallons to the acre, even upon 20 acres, and there are even larger yields. In France and Germany the average is said to be 175 gallons, and in Italy 400. At 600 gallons it gives a return of, say $240 per acre, and if the wine be of good quality a much larger one. No other crop is nearly so profitable.

The expenses are variously estimated. Mr. BEARD reckons the whole cost of vines, (say $10 per 1,000,) of preparing, harrowing and four times plowing, per acre for the first year, as about $30.

Mr. HYATT puts the cultivating for vines at $15 per acre; Summer-fallow, $5; cutting's $5 per 1,000; planting, $2 per 1,000; cultivating, $15 per acre, or total $42 per acre.

The general estimate after that for three years is $7 50 each year per acre; Mr. HYATT makes it about $20. On the fourth year there may be a yield of 2,000 pounds per acre, which at 2 cents a pound would pay two years' cultivation. The fifth year 5,000 pounds may be reasonably expected, and the sixth 6,000 pounds to 9,000 pounds; the seventh, from 6,000 to 10,000, or even as high as 13,000 pounds. Grapes, however, when sold for wine-pressing to neighboring vineyards, will not bring now more than a cent and a-half a pound. In the San Francisco markets they cost from 5 cents to 10 cents; the most delicate and superb table-grapes, not surpassed in the world, such as the black Hamburg, the Muscat of Alexandria, Muscatel, Malaga and others, seldom bringing at retail more than 8 cents a pound.

Good vine-land, unbroken, can be bought from $5 to $75 per acre. Vineyards of six or seven years of age sell from $100 to $400 per acre.

Many of these vintagers sold their wine near by, casking it themselves. In one case Mr. CARRIGAN had succeeded remarkably in making a red wine from the Zinfidel grape, which was one of the best red wines in California (for in general the red wines here are miserable.) For this he received $1 50 per gallon, when four years old. The profits on the private vineyards were evidently large, as they all looked comfortable and well kept, though in general they did not get more than 40 cents per gallon for their wine, which is at the rate of about 8 cents a bottle.

There was little that was new in the processes for making wine in this valley. It was as nearly as possible like the cider-making in New-England; the white wine being the juice of the grapes pressed under a wine-press, and the red wine from fermenting the pulp of mashed grapes, the color coming from the skins; the juice of the latter is then pressed out and finishes its fermentation in a clean cask. The earthy taste of the red wine must come from some peculiar quality of these skins. In some cases the grapes are passed through a machine to separate the stems from the grapes, and mash them without breaking the seed.

The mast is run into clean casks, made as pure as possible from all taste of the wood or all previous liquors. The cask is kept in a cool cellar. Fermentation is carried on here with loosened bungs, the gases being supposed to expel the air; but much aroma must thus escape. I have not seen anywhere in California fermentation by a syphon through water, though there are a few vineyards where this is tried.

The cellars in Sonoma are the best in the State, those of the Buena Vista Society being cut in the solid rock at very great expense. The others are generally large buildings like barns, above ground, with thick or double walls. In one, Major SCHNEIDER'S, the temperature is said to be kept within a few degrees of 60 the year round. This gentleman, owing to his wealth, is able to keep his wines some years, and will undoubtedly acquire much reputation for them, because they are not forced on the market too young. Two or three of his white wines are among the best of the State. His foreman derided the idea of the Mission grape making a good wine alone; he uses the foreign varieties among them, the Riesling, from which the celebrated Johannisberg is made. This grape is a great favorite in the valley. It is thus described: Bunches of medium size and compact; berries light colored, rather small and round; skin thin; flesh tender and juicy, with sweet and sprightly flavor. The White Muscatine is used here also. I suppose from it is made a Muscatel wine by Mr. DRESEL, which is the most delicate wine made in California. It has never reached our coast. Mr. DRESEL has sent 20,000 gallons of his other white wines to New-York.

The Buena Vista, from various causes, has not paid a profit; perhaps it never will; but I am convinced, under its present skillful superintendence, it will hereafter produce some celebrated wines. Mr. DRESEL, the superintendent, has now some very fair white wines. His sparkling wine I did not taste.

I suppose a hundred different varieties of grapes are being tried in Sonoma Valley.

It is remarkable that such skillful cultivators can give so little scientific information about their wines. Not one knew the proportion of sugar of alcohol in their wines exactly, though some had saccharometers. The analysis of Dr. WETHERELL, of the Smithsonian Institute, gives eight and a half per cent. as the per centage of alcohol in the white wine and one per cent. of sugar when free of alcohol. The red wine has ten per cent. of alcohol and two per cent. of sugar; while some California wines, as the Port, have eighteen per cent. of alcohol and seven and a half per cent. of sugar, and the Angelica seventeen per cent. of sugar and twenty-five of alcohol.

The great want in the vine culture of California is a light, cheap table wine. Sonoma, from its cooler climate and the character of its soil, seems capable of producing this. In this wonderful climate the grape thrives to perfection. The total rain-fall in California is only 12.7 inches, while on the Rhine it is 27 inches, and at Bordeaux 34, and even in Malaga 23.3 inches. It is rare to find a year in Germany or France in which damp or frosts do not injure the grapes. Here they are never injured. Rot is unknown, and disease scarce ever attacks the vines.

The mean annual temperature of California is almost exactly that of Cadiz, 62°; while the vintage months average 63° in Sacramento, in Malaga 71°. The advantage here over many countries is that the Summer heat is prolonged with Autumn—the mean temperature of Sacramento in September being 78° 95'. Sonoma is probably a little cooler, and therefore better adapted for Northern vine-growers.

Among all the wines produced in this valley, and in other parts of California, both from the Isabella grape and other varieties, I am surprised at thus far meeting with none which can at all compare in purity, and flavor, and bouquet with the sherry made from the Isabella grape by the Brothers ROWLEY at Hastings, on the Hudson. The comparison, of course, can only be made with the strong wines, such as resemble Sherry or Madeira. The labors of these gentlemen are a model to all wine-makers. They have experimented faithfully and carefully during some fourteen years, doing their work in a very modest but very honest manner, not puffing their wares and not pressing them on the market till they were sure of their quality. Whatever other merits it possessed, they were determined that their wine should be pure and genuine, and the natural fermentation of the grape-juice. No alcohol or brandy was fretted in, or essential oils added, or artificial colorings or ingredients mixed in. The Hastings wine is a pure, natural American wine, not exactly a Sherry or Madeira, having its own delicious flavor and bouquet, without the headiness and alcohol of the Californian strong wines, and full of health and vigor to those needing a vinous tonic.

This result is the fruit of years of quiet, honest work on a soil infinitely inferior to that of Sonoma or Los Angeles, and with a comparatively unfavorable climate. Not till the vintagers of California work as thoroughly, honestly and with as much science, will they produce a strong wine, equal to our Eastern wine. C. L. B.

Transfer of Freedmen's Bureau Hospital Stores to Civil Authorities in Alabama.

From the Selem (Ala.) Times, Oct. 24.

By direction of Gen. SWAYNE, Lieut. SHORKLEY has tendered to this (Dallas) county, in behalf of the Government, all the property belonging to the colony and hospital now under the charge of the Freedmen's Bureau at this point, and that the offer has been accepted by the county Commissioners, and the necessary orders for the transfer made. Our county Commissioners have acted wisely in accepting this liberal offer on the part of the Government. The Freedmen's Bureau will close by limitation on the 16th of July next. With its close the care of the pauper population within its limits must, under the State laws, devolve upon each county. For this population humanity and law alike will require provision to be made. In the present impoverished condition of the State it will be a heavy burden, but one that must necessarily be borne.

The property tendered amounts in value to at least $10,000, and consists of a two-story building and grounds, fitted up as a hospital, with accommodations for fifty patients; some three or four buildings now located on the Starkey Jones lands, and used for the purposes of the colony, together with a full supply of medicines and hospital stores for the ensuing twelve months.

When we reflect that the Government might with perfect justice turn over all of those it now has under its care to the counties, sell off its buildings, medicines and stores, and leave them to be provided for by taxation, the liberality of the offer will be apparent. We understand it is the desire of Gen. SWAYNE to see all the property belonging to the Bureau throughout the State applied in this way, and that he is directing his efforts to the accomplishment of this end. He is certainly entitled to the thanks of our people in thus striving to relieve them, at least for a time, from additional taxation. We learn that the transfer will be made as soon as the necessary papers can be made out.

Gen. SWAYNE, in his letter of instructions to Lieut. SHORKLEY, says: "The maturing crop and September collection of taxes having put the several counties of this State in funds, and the advancing *status* of the freedmen having generally inspired the county Commissioners with some appreciation of his rights, it seems feasible at this time to induce them to assume the charge and maintenance of the various hospitals and colonies heretofore supported by the Bureau. To this end I wish you to put yourself immediately in communication with the authorities of Dallas County touching the persons now cared for at Selma by the Bureau. You will represent to them the probability that the day of the compulsory closing of your institution is not distant, and that these persons will not be permitted to be left uncared for, and as an inducement to immediate action you are authorized to tender in that case a transfer without charge of the institution, (all our right in it,) as it stands, with all of its supplies, and a continuance of rations for its inmates until Nov. 1."

A Difference of Opinion.

From the Cleveland Herald.

The Philadelphia *Press* styles the New-York TIMES and the Springfield *Republican* "pirates who fly the Union flag simply for the purpose of defeating the Union Party." If the two papers named had the purpose imputed to them, *they have done far less harm to the Union Party than "Occasional," of the Press, has done it by his partisan violence and shameful abuse of more thoughtful Republicans than himself.* His daily discovery of a new mare's nest full of plots, conspiracies and rebellions ready to chip the shell, has done all that could be done toward defeating the Republican cause by making it ridiculous. "Occasional" would do well to read the fable of the boy who repeatedly cried "Wolf" for the fun of the thing, and was not believed when the wolf came in earnest.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Poverty in London—Discussion of Religious Questions—The Irish Church.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1867.

With all my affection and veneration for the mother country and its institutions, there are a few things I should be glad to see changed for the better. It does not trouble me that the gold and silver plate of the principal Royal residence should be valued at fifteen millions of dollars, or that a single gold dish should have cost forty thousand dollars. So much silver and gold may be idle capital, and so is Windsor Castle itself. When money goes a begging at one per cent. it is not much matter about idle capital. Still less does it concern me that every trip the Queen makes from Windsor to Balmoral, or from Balmoral to Windsor, a distance of 600 miles, should cost ten thousand dollars. It may be that the money could not be better distributed.

But I agree with the London *Times* that "It is melancholy to read of an old man, who has brought up five children on fifteen shillings a week as one of the gardeners to the Queen, dying as an 'old worker'—in other words as a pauper servant to other paupers—in a dreary ward of the Windsor workhouse." It is an infinite shabbiness and a burning shame. Gardener to the Queen should be a post of honor and a reward of merit; a place to which every gardener in the kingdom might aspire. It should be paid by a decent salary and a suitable pension. How could this Queen's gardener bring up a family of five children in any sort of comfort on a little more than three dollars a week? It is true that multitudes of agricultural laborers in England live and raise families on wages of from seven to ten or twelve shillings a week—the price being governed by the law of supply and demand, or free-trade principles; but I insist that the Queen might be an exception, and set the nation an example by having well paid, well cared for laborers. It may be a proper regulation that an officer of the Government should, after a short term of service, retire with a pension, in some cases amounting to fifty thousand dollars a year, while superannuate laborers as a rule, end their days in the workhouse; but such a case as the one cited by the *Times* ought to be an exception.

Another Windsor scandal, brought to the light of print last week, is but too common and characteristic. Two poor girls had been living with the deer in Windsor Park for several weeks, sleeping under the trees, making their ablutions and washing their clothes in the Deer Pond, sunning themselves in semi-nudity while their clothes were drying, and living, it seems, on food smuggled by soldiers from their rations at the barracks. This savage life, in presence of the public and of the fashionable public that drives in Windsor Park, became at last so scandalous that the keeper had them arrested. A Summer or two ago there were found some scores of women living in the same way in the Royal domain of Hyde Park, the most fashionable resort in the metropolis, under the charge of "GEORGE, Chief Ranger"—in other words, His Royal Highness, the Duke of Cambridge—and Mr. BEALES. Imagine a troop of from fifty to a hundred women and girls, sunk to the lowest conceivable depths of degradation, living day and night in the Central Park, New-York! From accounts I have seen it must be even worse in the neighborhood of some of the permanent encampments of the British army. At one, these poor women, for lack of other dwellings, have burrowed in the ground, or made nests in the furze, and it has been common after a cold storm to find some of them dead on the moor. And these things are found in the richest, the most civilized, the most philanthropic, the most religious and the best governed country in the world—for such, at least, most Englishmen believe it to be, and far be it from me to contradict them; only, as the *Times* remarks, "it is melancholy to read of"—a vast number of things, and especially of what one of its correspondents calls "the depraved, degraded and demoralized condition of the agricultural laborer"—that is of a large portion of the entire population.

But there is hope in the frank and open ventilation of evils. The *Lancet* Commissioners have horrified the country with reports on the condition of poor-house infirmaries in town and country, and compelled the Government not to let them alone any longer. It is seen that things will not regulate themselves, but only go from bad to worse under the no-system of *laissez faire*. America, taking so many ideas and so many people from England, must be warned against the evils into which she has fallen. It would be hard to persuade millions of English people that their own country is not the best in the world, and the only one in which it is possible to be really comfortable.

And it is a good country for a great many people. Good for those who have this week received dividends amounting in the aggregate to $30,000,000, though, in the present state of the money market, they are perplexed as to how they shall invest the surplus above their needs. I do not know how this pretty semi-annual sum is divided, but there would be $1,000 each to 30,000 people. Then, if some rich people are shabby, others are magnificent. A few days ago the Duke of Northumberland subscribed £15,000 to a railway in difficulties. The Marquis of Westminster has just given a public park to the City of Chester. A lady has recently given £9,000 to found the new Dominican monastery on Haverstock Hill, in the northwest of London. Some one has given a site to the cathedral to be erected to the memory of the late Cardinal WISEMAN, in the Diocese of Westminster. It is near the Victoria Station and Westminster Abbey, in the midst of the new and magnificent city growing up like a work of enchantment on the property of the Marquis of Westminster. It is intended that the cathedral shall be the finest Catholic edifice in England, and that in its sixteen chapels shall be found priests speaking every language used by Catholic Christians.

I can remember no time when the newspapers—the secular Press, as it is called—gave so much space to religious discussions. Day after day we have long leaders on the expected downfall of the temporal power, which many hope will carry with it the spiritual power of the Papacy. We have long letters on the quarrel respecting the Concordat in Austria, a writer in the *Telegraph* telling us that "with the metropolis of superstition itself tottering to its fall, even the most ardent believer in the infallibility of the Papacy and the gigantic might of Romanism must hesitate before attempting to impose priestly rule upon twenty millions of free-born men and women—priestly rule which means organized ignorance, licensed immorality, decrease of general well being, mental retrogression, and the impoverishment and degradation of the many for the increment of wealth and power to the few." It happens, however, that wealth is more evenly divided in Catholic Austria, which has lived so long under a Concordat, than in Protestant England—that the people are better off, better educated, and quite as moral; but it cannot be expected that flowers of rhetoric should flourish in the hard and sterile soil of facts.

Then the Irish question, more and more agitated, is very largely a religious question. The Orange North is up in arms, and is preparing for a great meeting in support of Protestantism, Presbyterianism and the Church by law established. The Catholic majority is not asleep. "Five millions of Catholic Irish," says the *Times*, "have never made up with their conquerors. They are in a state of natural conspiracy and of incipient rebellion—a volcano always smouldering, sometimes breaking out—always obeying the one great commandment to hate England and all her works." Certainly this is a religious question. Every effort, and every degree of force from confiscation to the gallows, has been used for three hundred years for the conversion of Ireland, because it has been seen all that time that if she were Protestant she would be loyal. Who can doubt it? Scotland is a conquered country, but Protestant and loyal. The north of Ireland is more Protestant than any other part, and in the same proportion more loyal. The most ultra-loyalist in the three Kingdoms is the Irish Orangeman. It is more a question of religion than of race. I allow the exceptions of Protestant rebels in '48, and Protestant Fenians to-day, but the rule remains. Difference of race does not necessarily make men disloyal. The German-French of the Eastern departments of France are the most French of all, and readiest to fight the Prussians. A hundred foreigners fought for the Union in America to two who fought against it. Important as the land question may be in Ireland, it would be easily arranged were the religious question once satisfactorily settled.

So small a matter as the difficulties in the little colonial church in South africa causes an immense excitement in England. There is to be a new Bishop of Natal to try titles with COLENSO. On the other hand, Miss BURDETT COUTTS, who endowed the bishopric of Cape Town, has called upon Bishop GRAY to give up the endowment, because it was given to the Church of England, and not to an independent voluntary colonial church. Miss COUTTS has given immense sums of money to extend the English Church in the colonies, and will reclaim every shilling if they declare their independence.

While the Roman Religious Orders are rebuilding their monasteries in England, new Anglican Orders are being founded by the Ritualists. "The Society of the Holy Cross" is an association of priests, united under three degrees—the Green Rule, the Red Rule, and the White Rule. The latter, restricted to celibates, is the most stringent in its requirements. It may be noticed, however, that the papers which bitterly condemn the establishment of the Roman Religious Orders only ridicule the Anglican—possibly because they have less fear of their vitality. Some of the former Orders have been in full activity from two to eight or more centuries, and seem as vigorous as ever. The Anglican Orders are still in the germ, but may become in time as extensive and celebrated as the Benedictines, the Franciscans and the Dominicans, and possibly as dreaded and hated as the Jesuits.

MONADNOCK.

WEST INDIES.

Affairs in Havana—Murder of a Slave—The Telegraph—Marine Disasters—Jamaica, Hayti and Honduras Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1867.

The beauties of Slavery are still frequently illustrated in this happy and apparently contented isle. As a general rule the negroes are treated as well as any other article that produces lucre; but not unfrequently cases of cruelty and barbarous treatment occur which are sufficiently atrocious in their circumstances and results to appal even the stoutest heart, and make the veriest ultra slave owner or negrocrat acknowledge that there is no justice or right in the oppression of the unfortunate descendant of Ham. Whenever such cases reach the ears of the superior officers of the Government, men who cannot be bribed by a few hundred dollars and to whom their reputation is far more precious than a small sum of money, justice is occasionally meted out; and if the antiquated and, in the present century, useless and pernicious laws of the Indies (not those of Spain) were once done away with and a new mode of judicial trial and procedure introduced, there is no doubt that crime would diminish and offenders stand in greater dread of the law than they are at present. Every inhabitant of the island, be he Spaniard or Cuban, office-holder or citizen, with the exception of a few persons employed in certain Courts, and the large number of malefactors of every description would hail any new system with joy.

CRIME.

Perhaps, at some not very distant day this change may be brought about, and I may no longer be called upon to chronicle such terrible occurrences as the one of which the facts have been related to me by a most trustworthy and reliable gentleman of this city. It appears that in the suburbs of Guanabacoa, on the road leading to Cojimar, dwells a Spaniard, owning a small plantation, who for many years has enjoyed the reputation of being the most cruel and hard-hearted wretch in the community. Persons residing in Guanabacoa owning refractory, vicious or lazy slaves were in the habit of sending their servants to this man, he being considered a modernized Nero, and his farm a second Cayenne, Ceuta or Van Diemen's Land. A negro boy belonging to Mr. V. LA G., was sent there for some trivial offence, and as a welcome, received a severe thrashing, another two days after, and subsequently a third, from the effects of which the poor wretch died. The case has been kept secret, and the authorities have not yet taken cognizance of the matter, although one of the number must be aware of it, he being a resident on or near the same farm. The mother of the murdered boy wished to make a complaint, but was prevented from doing so by the promise that freedom would be granted to another son of hers. It is hardly necessary to add that this promise has not been kept, as men who whip a slave to death will not be very particular to abide by their word.

The affair at Casa Blanca has not reached its climax yet. Three more of the negroes attacked died soon after being removed to Belots Hospital, although it appears that they did not eat any of the spoiled beef, or drink any out of the bottle stolen from the steamer *Louisiana*. The character of the disease has not yet been given any definite name by the attending physicians, but it is asserted that it is not cholera, as was at first supposed.

THE TELEGRAPH.

On Wednesday direct telegraphic communication was had with Calais and other points in Nova Scotia. In one of my next letters I shall give you the history and the *modus operandi* of Cuban telegraphs.

WRECKS.

The Captain of the *Ella Adele* gives as a reason for the wreck of his vessel, that on the night of the disaster, when rounding the Morro Castle, he was hailed by the sentry, and not understanding Spanish, and fearing that he would be fired into, he tried to put about. The wind failed him, and the vessel drifting rapidly before the strong northeaster then prevailing, struck on the Punta Rocks opposite Morro Castle. The vessel was consigned to RIQUELME & Co., who threw up the consignment, when Messrs. CATALA, HEIDDEGER & Co. nobly stepped forward and accepted the disagreeable trust confided to them. The Spanish steamer *Marsella*, from Sisal and Vera Cruz, brought the Captain and crew of the English schooner *Village Belle* to this port, the vessel having foundered on the 29th ult., while on her way from Antigua to New-Orleans with a cargo of fruit. The crew took to the boats, and arrived safely at Sisal. The vessel broke in two, as she struck, between the main and fore masts. A portion of the cargo and rigging will be saved.

AFFAIRS IN JAMAICA.

We have dates to the 18th. The immigration scheme, which has for its principal object the introducing of a superior class of laborers from the Southern portion of the United States, is attracting much attention on all sides, and of course more especially from those directly interested in the matter. The Committee of the Legislature has not yet presented its report, which delay is causing much discontent in the public mind throughout the island. The Commission have had but two meetings, and the general opinion seems to be that it is not sufficiently well informed of the local necessities. Notwithstanding the manifest discontent shown through the public Press and elsewhere, the Committee appear to take matters quite coolly; it is, however, believed that the pressure from without will give rise to some active proceedings ere long. In connection with this subject it is expected that the Government will shortly treat for tenders to place a steamer on the route between Kingston and New-Orleans. It is also reported that a large house in Havana had proposed to another commercial house in Kingston, to place a large screw steamer on the line between New-Orleans and that port, calling at Havana and Santiago de Cuba, and possibly at Belize; the project depends, however, upon the obtention of a Government subsidy.

The weather continues favorable for the crops.

AFFAIRS IN HAYTI.

Our dates from Hayti are to the 9th. At Port-au-Prince all was quiet and business dull. The Legislature opened its sessions on the 3d instant. The proceedings were of no special interest. The grant of land from the Dominican Government to the United States is reported to be only temporary.

HONDURAS.

From Honduras we learn that Gov. AUSTIN had been relieved because of having promoted, as far as lay in his power, immigration from the southern portion of the United States, and it is considered that the British Government do not look very favorably upon the scheme.

QUASIMODO.

MEXICO.

The Election—Juarez and Tejada Elected—Opinions of the Press and Politicians—Gens. Riva Palacio and Martinez, and the Events at Queretaro.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1867.

For a President and a Judge of the Supreme Court is over, and the result has been as anticipated. JUAREZ and LERDO DE TEJADA were both elected, although there were a number of candidates for the last named position. With the exception of the State of Vera Cruz it is believed that no other State has given a majority for PORFIRIO DIAZ, the man who above all others would have done honor to the position of Chief Magistrate of the Mexican Republic, and whose indomitable energy and honest character would have been a guarantee against many abuses now existing. There are many and conflicting statements regarding the manner in which the election has been managed.

THE FUTURE.

The *Constitucional* makes some serious and philosophical reflections upon the conduct the country ought to observe, now the elections are over, saying that it is a majestic act of a free people, showing the only lawful contest, as it was the only occasion we have voted and expressed our opinions in conformity with the laws. Never has the liberty of thinking and manifesting opinions been so completely granted: never have the opponents of the Government shown such energy for its overthrow; and now that the struggles of patriots against their opponents and adherents are over, it only now remains for us, the really true and national patriots, to bow before sovereign will. Other papers give a different version, and do not think that it was such a fair and lawful contest after all, unless intimidation by the military is considered as such. Gen. NARANJO, one of the best known and most intelligent politicians, thus writes about the proclamation:

"We have seen the proclamation, and it is certain that it embraces some very delicate points, but as to the limitations we are positive and are not alarmed. The limits will be according to the acts. We have heard the voice of the Press of the capital, and also that of some States; but we have not yet heard the master, the sovereign; we have not heard what the people say; the people who never deceive themselves, and in no case look a second time to show their sentiments. The newspaper writers are very jealous of the law and would have wished for independence. It is necessary to concede that the nation is not entirely composed of philosophers, and that it is not made up only by the capital; its elements comprise the artisan, the miner, the agricultural laborer, the servant and the merchants and traders; it is formed, in short, by the class despised by the aristocracy—the class who are unjustly denied the privilege of thinking; it is formed by the people, the true people, who well know who are the enemies of Mexico. Why, then, should we be alarmed when the people have to solve the problem? We concede to them what is rationally their right, but believe that in expressing an opinion we should not praise ourselves in so doing, and with double reason when we are called the guides of the nation. We agree that the Press ought to exhibit the character of the people in its writings, but that it should do it without animosity, and without showing in its arguments any party spirit, and that it should do it calmly, unimpassionately, and without attacking the sacred duty of respect to the authorities."

El Globo, without losing the vigor of its opposition, has an article headed "Electoral Experience," commenting on the suitableness of the system, and showing that all had been realized as previously announced. So it appears that all are more or less satisfied with the result, most probably because they cannot well be otherwise.

THE EVENTS AT QUERETARO.

La Tribuna, a French paper published in the capital, in an article entitled "Origin of the Empire," notices a memorandum issued by Señors RIVA PALACIO and MARTINEZ DE LA TORRE, upon the events at Queretaro. The brochure in question states that there have been occurrences which need explanation, and should not be passed over in silence; and it goes on to treat of the declaration made by MAXIMILIAN at Queretaro and signed by his own hand, in which he narrates the origin of the Empire. The literal text of the act is inserted in full, with the history of events from the acceptation of the Crown, and the brochure comments on Gen. PRIM, and reproduces large extracts from the celebrated letter which that General addressed to the Emperor NAPOLEON a few days previous to the uprising in Orizaba, which fully shows the extent of knowledge that Count REUS has of Mexico:

"I," he says in this letter, "am most profoundly convinced that in this country there are but few adherents to monarchical institutions, and it is but reasonable that it should be so, because this people have never known such a system of rule in the persons of Spanish Monarchs, but only in their viceregents, some in good and some in bad style, but arrayed according to ancient systems. The monarchy has in a word left nothing for the arrangement of matters it did not understand."

The General says *La Tribuna* sums up the matter rationally, that a King would not encounter in this country any other support than that derived from those Conservatives, who never have thought seriously of establishing a monarchy in the country when they were masters of the power, and who only remember it when they are dispersed, conquered and fugitives. He concluded:

"Some rich persons will bow to a foreign monarchy, while this Prince is supported by the armies of your Majesty, but when this fails them they will do nothing to sustain it, and the Prince you elevate to the throne of Mexico will fall in the same manner, as many grandees of the land will fall when your Majesty's mantle ceases to throw its protection over them."

This letter is both true and frank, and if it be remembered that it was addressed to the chief of the French Government, it may be understood that the last is possibly not the least important of the two.

QUASIMODO.

UNITED STATES AND HAWAII.

The Proposed Reciprocity Treaty Between the Two Countries.

The Hawaiian *Gazette* of Sept. 4 contains the full text of the Reciprocity Treaty recently concluded between the Hawaiian and the United States Governments. The Legislative Assembly had approved the treaty by a nearly unanimous vote. It now only requires the ratification of the United States Senate to go into effect. We give the treaty below:

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, equally animated by the desire to strengthen and perpetuate the friendly relations which have heretofore uniformly existed between them, and to consolidate their commercial intercourse, have resolved to enter into a Convention for commercial reciprocity.

For this purpose the President of the United States has conferred full powers on EDWARD E. MCCOOK, Minister Resident of the United States of America at the Hawaiian Islands, and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, has conferred like powers on Hon. CHARLES COFFIN HARRIS, Minister of Finance, member of the Privy Council of State, and member of the Cabinet of those Islands, and His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America. And the said Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due form, have agreed to the following articles:

ART. 1. For and in consideration of the right and privileges granted by His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, in the next succeeding article of this Convention, and as an equivalent therefor, the United States of America hereby agree to admit all the articles named in the following schedule, the same being the growth or produce of the Hawaiian Islands, into all the ports of the United States, free of duty.

Schedule—Animals, arrow-root, coffee, cotton, manufactured; fruits and vegetables, dried and undried, preserved and unpreserved; furs, hides and skins, undressed; rice, sandal, koa and kou woods, and other ornamental woods; seeds, plants, shrubs and trees; sugar, not above No. 12 Dutch standard, in color; syrups of sugar and molasses; tallow.

ART. 11. For and in consideration of the rights and privileges granted by the United States of America, in the preceding Article of this Convention, and as an equivalent therefor, His Majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islands hereby agrees to admit all the articles named in the following schedule, the same being the growth or produce of the United States of America, into all the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, free of duty.

Schedule—Agricultural implements; animals, beef, pork, bacon, ham and preserved meats; boots and shoes; bread and breadstuffs; brick, lime and cement; bullion, cordage and naval stores; copper and composition sheathing, nails and bolts; cotton manufactures, bleached and unbleached, colored, stained, painted or printed, not exceeding 160 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling; fish, dried and pickled, and oysters; fruits and vegetables, dried or undried, preserved or unpreserved; gold and silver coin; hardware, hides, furs, skins and telts, undressed; hoop iron and rivets; ice; iron and steel; leather and tallow; lumber and timber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; machinery; oats and hay; paper, stationery and books; petroleum and other oils for illuminating and lubricating purposes; plants, shrubs and trees; refined sugar; rice; staves and heading; woolen manufactures, other than ready-made clothing.

ART. 3. The evidence that articles proposed to be admitted into the ports of the United States of America, or the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, free of duty, under the first and second Articles of this Convention, are the growth and produce of the United States of America, or of the Hawaiian Islands, shall be a certificate to that effect, from the American or Hawaiian Consul or Consular Agent of the port from which such articles are exported; or in case there shall be no such Consul or Consular Agent resident at such port, then a certificate of like character from the Collector of the Port.

ART. 4. The present Convention shall take effect as soon as it shall have been approved by His Majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islands, in Council, and ratified by the Government of the United States, and the laws required to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Congress of the United States of America and the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands. The Convention shall remain in force for seven years from the date at which it may go into operation; and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same; each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said term of seven years, or at any time thereafter.

ART. 5. The present Convention shall be duly ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Washington City, within eighteen months from the date thereof, or earlier, if possible.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in triplicate, in the English language, in the City of San Francisco, this twenty-first day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

EDWARD M. McCOOK,
CHARLES C. HARRIS.

MARINE SCHOOLS.

Views of Vice-Admiral Porter—The Importance of Elevating the Character of Our Seamen.

A project for the establishment of a Marine School at this port has called forth a letter from Vice-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, who warmly espouses it, and says:

"The great wonder to me is that in a magnificent city like New-York, where the merchant princes of this country are in such numbers, and where ships are rotting at the docks for want of seamen, there was not instituted thirty years ago an apprentice school for the education and training of the idle lads who abound in New-York and adjacent towns. I do not think it would have required anything more than ordinary capacity to discern thirty years ago what the commerce of this country was going to be, nor does it require any great foresight to see what it is to become in the future, after we settle our difficulties at home and recover from the depredations of the Alabamas and the Sumters, which we will do in a few years. We pride ourselves in this country on our military and naval schools; on our free schools; on our deaf and dumb asylums; on our asylums for the poor and destitute, and for those who have lost their reason; but out of the many thousands of persons who have amassed wealth from the life-blood of the poor sailor, there are but few who ever give a thought to his welfare, or have paid the first cent toward educating him or bettering his condition.

The sailor, from twelve years of age until he is too old to be useful, is a marketable article, for sale to the highest bidder. He is thrown aside when he is no longer needed, but to be picked up again when he is wanted. Notwithstanding the wealth that is brought to our country by means of the sailor's hard labor, he gets but a small portion of it; and, cast adrift at the age of about fifty. Penniless, degraded and broken down, he passes off, God knows how or where, without even a pine board to mark his grave. I do not remember ever seeing a very old sailor in my life, and I have seen a good many in my time. They die young, from hardship and neglect."

After dwelling at great length upon the importance to our marine service of establishing the proposed school, he proceeds to say:

We have no system whatever, established to train youth up as sailors, except on so small a scale that it is not worthy of mention, while our cities are teeming with ragged and untamed boys, who could be reclaimed and turned to a good account. Sailoring is an honorable profession; one full of dangers and vicissitudes, hardships and poor pay, yet who is there who ever sympathizes with the profession? To be a sailor is to be considered a degraded being; and if a young man runs away and goes to sea, he is considered lost forever. There is much reason for this, for the very life a sailor leads on shore, at home and in a foreign port, is quite enough to prejudice any one against it who is aware of the many influences at work to bring a sailor down to the lowest state of degradation. When the merchant sends his fine clippers to sea, the poorest place in the ship is assigned to the sailor, who has to do all the hard work and undergo all the dangers. While the cabins are gilded and inlaid with precious woods and curtained with heavy silks, poor Jack is poked into the bows in a dismal smoky apartment, where I would not put a cow or a horse. He is fed on bad bread and foul meat, in most cases, and on his first entrance to this hole he is thrown among a drunken set, who, like himself, have been placed in that condition by a heartless landlord. He is kicked and cuffed half the voyage by a heartless mate, turned on shore or made to run and forfeit his wages, and picked up again at the first foreign port, and sent by an English landlord to some place thousands of miles away from his original destination. Many times sailors are reckless, brutal fellows, and no other method but brute force will do for them; but all that is owing to our system of not training men from childhood to old age, not only to serve in the merchant marine, but to secure some of its benefits.

Dwelling upon the systems that obtain in other countries, he adds:

"If you have looked at the manner in which the French Navigation Company (Messagerie Imperiale) conduct their affairs, you can form an idea of how our merchant princes could unite together and organize something of the kind on a grander scale. A few years ago the Messagerie Imperiale consisted of three or four small steamers; now they have nearly all the trade and travel of the Mediterranean; and, notwithstanding the good condition of the English Companies, the Messagerie Imperiale have nearly driven them off the track. The headquarters of this Company is in the south of France, at a small port, where out of a population of ten thousand people, six thousand are employed by the Company. They have their infant schools, and boys' schools, and schools for manhood—in fact, every man, woman and child is provided for in some way or another. Every facility is given for the most scientific training, as commanders of ships, engineers, and for other positions in the company, &c., &c. The result is a moral tone that is kept up in no other institution of the kind; a close attention to the concerns of the company in which every one is more or less personally interested, and the fact that this company is found to be one of the most important and the richest in the world, is owing to their following the rule laid down in the Bible, "Muzzle not the ox that treadeth out the corn." That institution is well worth looking into, if you want to establish something of the kind here. We have several old ships of the line that will no doubt be sold before a great many years. Three of them would accommodate 6,000 boys, and I think that the number could be picked up in New-York in about a month. They should be taken, good or bad, and reformed. The only bar to their entrance should be physical debility. They should be brought up as sailors, and no expectations held out of their going to the Naval Academy, as the officers of our navy and of our mercantile marine should be picked men, and not taken from the purlieus of cities."

The Secretary of the Navy has also written a letter on this subject in which he says:

"The Navy Department has felt for a long time the importance of adopting some means by which the number of our seamen may be increased. their character as a class elevated, and their claims to greater care and protection by those to whom their services are invaluable, acknowledged, but these great objects can only be fully accomplished by the enactment of a judicious law for their protection, and proper inducement and encouragement held out to those who elect to follow the sea as a vocation."

The matter has been referred to the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Education of this City, with a view of drawing the attention of merchants and the public generally, to the subject.

Railroad Accident—One Man Killed and Fifteen Injured.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial, Oct. 26.

A terrible accident occurred on the Junction and Breakwater Railroad last night, which resulted in the death of at least one man and probably others. A construction train, loaded with rails and material, went down from Milford to the end of the road yesterday afternoon. All the cars were unloaded but one, and the train started back at about dusk, having the car loaded with rails ahead, and quite a number of laborers, mostly colored, on the empty cars. As they were coming along pretty rapidly some of the rails slipped off. It is supposed from the manner in which they were thrown that one end of the rails slipped off, and these striking the ground the rails were shot back among the men. In some manner, at any rate, quite a number of rails were thrown among the laborers, knocking a number of them off the cars, killing one instantly, cutting both legs off another, breaking the thigh of another, and in all severely injuring from twelve to fifteen men, several of them, it is thought, very seriously. Our informant left the scene of the disaster immediately after the accident, and we could gather no fuller details. The train was entirely in charge and under the control of the Junction and Breakwater Railroad Company.

Arrest of the Connecticut States Prison Burglar.

From the Hartford Courant, Oct. 28.

On Saturday afternoon the burglar who recently stole the silverware from the State Prison workshop was arrested in this city. He came to the city Saturday, and registered his name as WILLIAM WELLS, of Buffalo, N. Y., though it is thought that his real name is LANE. After his arrival he took six packages of silver spoons to the pawnbroker's shop of THOMAS H. BELDEN. Lieut. PACKARD, hearing that some silverware had been offered there, sent a detective to watch at the shop in case the fellow should return, while he set out to follow him up. He at last traced him to Scarrett's Saloon, on State-street, and arrested him. He was taken to the station-house and parties interested in the case notified of his arrest. WELLS is about 45 years of age, and has already served one term in the State Prison under the name of LANE. After the burglary he was traced to Bridgeport. Last Wednesday night he was seen by a hostler who knew him, skulking under a horse shed near the prison building. The hostler spoke to him, when he ran. The impudence of his crime is fairly equaled by his assurance in coming back to the scene of it and offering the stolen property for sale in a place where he might expect that it would at once be recognized.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The Houston (Texas) *Journal* gives the following account of the prominent rebel politicians of that State; Judge OLDHAM is practicing law in Houston; WIGFALL is engaged in the same business in England; REAGAN has married and gone to farming; GRAHAM has also taken a wife, and returned to his native State, Alabama; BRANCH has been elected to Congress, but was not allowed to take his seat; LUBBOCK is in partnership with his son in the auction business in Houston; Gen. WAUL is practicing law in Galveston; GRAY is building houses at Houston.

The Vicksburgh (Miss.) *Republican* says that Gen. ORD removed his headquarters to Holly Springs because the cost of everything that he required was so high at Vicksburgh that he found it impossible to remain there. He was charged $800 a month rent for a very common establishment. At Holly Springs he secures one of the finest and most costly residences in the State at $800 per annum.

Gen. MOWER has ordered a special election in the Parish of Jefferson, La., Nov. 21, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Convention to meet on the 23d prox., to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of N. W. DANIELS, delegate elect. A new Board of Registers will be appointed to revise the registration list, and to appoint Commissioners for conducting the election.

A paper in Alexandria, La., says: "Alexandria has been visited by the war; by fire, which consumed twenty-two blocks at one fell swoop; by water, which submerged the town last and this year; by the worm, which, like the locusts of Egypt, "covered the whole face of the earth, wasting all things; and now by pestilence. What next."

At a meeting of the Chester (S. C.) Bar, it was agreed that in consideration of the late modification in the jury regulations and the uncertainty caused by Gen. CANBY'S orders on the subject, at the ensuing Fall Term of the Circuit Court no civil cause shall be tried unless both parties shall be consenting thereto.

The Lancaster (S. C.) *Ledger* says there will be no Court held in that district this Term, as Judge MONROE writes that "he considers it impracticable to administer the public justice under the present state of difficulties, brought about by military interference."

FLAKE'S Galveston (Texas) *Bulletin* says: "The doctrine of repudiation finds few friends in any walk of life, and none among honest men. The American people had courage enough to fight the war to its end, and will have courage enough to pay the cost to the last cent of the bill."

The New-Orleans *Crescent* of Oct. 26 says that Judge HIESTAND has been notified by Mayor HEATH to file a new bond as Assistant City Attorney, in order that no doubt shall exist as to the validity of the instrument binding his sureties.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

A story having obtained circulation in different parts of Wisconsin that Mr. TALLMADGE, the Democratic candidate for Governor of that State, would receive the support and votes of a considerable portion of the Republican merchants and business men of Milwaukee, on the ground of personal friendship and his identification with Milwaukee local interests. About one hundred and twenty-five of the leading Republican merchants and business men of the city have published a card utterly denying the statement. They assure their Republican friends throughout the State that the full Republican vote of Milwaukee will be given for the candidates of the party.

Gen. CARY, recently elected to Congress from the Ohio Second District, has been presented with a gold-headed cane. In his response to the presentation address, he said that he had been charged with having abandoned that cause to the advocacy of which he had devoted the best energies of his life. This charge he earnestly denied, saying that in no single instance had he yielded to the extraordinary temptations of an excited political campaign; he had neither drank himself nor offered the cup to another.

The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* says: "If BROWNLOW was a Democrat, and elected to the United States Senate, we should all hold up our hands in horror at the disgrace, and point to it as illustrating the demoralized condition of the Democratic Party. We consider it ten times more shameful in the Republican Party to send such men to Congress than for their opponents, for we have plenty of better men; the Democrats have not. But this is done, and is a disgrace. Let's own up to it, but not brag of it."

Mr. GEORGE W. WARREN, a member of the Massachusetts Republican State Executive Committee, has published a letter stating that his name was appended to the address issued by that Committee without his consent.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The *Figaro* has contributed some curious particulars concerning Mme. FRIGARD, the heroine of the Fontainbleau tragedy. It will be remembered that a book of prayers was produced at the trial, and had a certain importance as being a proof of the devotional nature and habits of the prisoner. The book was, of course, impounded, and it being perceived that many of the pages were marked with particular signs, it was further examined. Between each of the pages so marked there were small pieces of white paper; these were submitted to a chemical analysis, and it has been proved that each piece was impregnated with a dose of arsenic sufficient to destroy the life of at least one person. Mme. FRIGARD was, it is evident, a woman of many resources.

A German correspondent writes: "It is significant that the Russians, who, a dozen years ago, were ashamed to speak or write in Russian, have now become so outrageously national that they employ their unknown tongue even in diplomatic documents—in which there would really be some excuse for replacing it by French. The Emperor ALEXANDER'S ratification is in Russian, but as it might just as well be in Chinese, a fly-leaf giving a French translation has been tacked on to it. The King of Italy employs the national language, and the Emperor of Austria, in his ratification, still preserves the use of the Latin, the traditional official language of the Holy Roman Empire."

The Augsburg *Gazette* gives the following explanation of the somewhat *brusque* rupture of the engagement of the King of Bavaria with the Princess SOPHIA: "This rupture," it says, "has taken place by mutual agreement, the two august fiancés having come to the conviction that there does not exist between them the sincere inclination and that entire harmony of heart which alone can guarantee happiness in marriage. His Majesty the King has nevertheless given instructions to endow, as he had before promised to do, out of his private purse, eight young married couples, one for each of the eight circles of the Kingdom of Bavaria."

The *Carlisle Journal* says: "Lord BROUGHAM continues to reside at Brougham Hall, Westmoreland. His lordship is in the enjoyment of good health, and, when the weather permits, takes his daily carriage drive. Indoors his chief occupation is writing letters upon social or political subjects, addressed to the most prominent promoters of social and political reform. In former years his lordship left Brougham for Cannes about the middle of November, but this year, we understand, it is not improbable he may spend the Winter in the south of England, instead of crossing the Channel."

A characteristic scrap of West African intelligence has just reached London by the steamship *Athenian*. At Old Calabar a chief, named EFFIUM ADAM, died suddenly from, it was suspected, foul play; thereupon his six wives and the members of his household were all compelled to undergo the ordeal of taken a large dose of the Calabar bean, which, it is well known, is very poisonous, as a test of their innocence. When the *Athenian* left eight persons had died, and the others were not expected to survive.

The London *Era* mentions to the credit of one American manager at least, that Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON received a few days ago, from Baltimore, the payment of fees to a considerable amount for the performance of his comedy "Caste" in that city. Such a spontaneous acknowledgment of an author's claim, which could not be enforced in the present state of international copyright, deserves to be recorded.

The now popular expression *petits-crevés* was invented by M. NESTOR ROQUEPLAN, and is meant to describe the modern type of masculine fashionables, the prematurely-faded and used-up young profligates who care for nothing, are amused at nothing, stirred by nothing.

An old woman, who lived in a state of destitution and mendicancy near Alençon, France, has just died. The room she occupied was in a most miserable condition; but in various nooks and crevices were found hoards of money amounting to nearly £2,000.

The reason of the Emperor of Austria visiting Paris unaccompanied by the Empress is attributed to the fact that Her Majesty is "in an interesting condition." The happy event is expected to take place about next March.

The success of OFFENBACH'S music in German is very great. In Berlin alone, at a single theatre, the Friederikstadt, and for a "La Vie Parisienne," the author's rights for 400 performances brought him nearly $4,000.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE MIDNIGHT MISSION.

What It Is and What It Has Effected.

The Midnight Mission Society has published a pamphlet, in which a detailed statement is made of the work done and proposed to be done by that organization. The aims of the Mission, it is declared, are twofold—First, to rescue fallen women from the snares and temptations which surround and entangle them, with the hope of restoring them to virtue and to society. Secondly, to save their souls from death, by pointing them to the cross of Christ as their only refuge for this life and the life to come. To accomplish these objects Christian men go out upon the streets two evenings in the week, with cards of invitation and religious tracts, trying, by kind words and urgent appeals to conscience, to persuade these poor despised ones to forsake their evil ways, and to come to the mission rooms, where a kind reception awaits them; where Christian ladies lovingly welcome them, listen patiently and sympathizingly to the story of their wrongs and their confessions of guilt; offer them simple refreshments for the body; counsel them in their various difficulties, and draw them to that Saviour who never turns a deaf ear to the penitent. By these simple means many are induced for an hour or two in the evening to withdraw from the haunts of pollution and place themselves in an atmosphere of purity and Christian love. At about 10:30 a hymn is sung, in which voices, accustomed to ribaldry and profanity, sweetly mingle, while not unfrequently tears give evidence that sacred memories of early life and better days are wakened. After the hymn there is a brief address, followed by a second hymn, when the exercises are closed with prayer. The services being over, some linger for further conversation. Now and then one or more remain over night. Some are induced to remain for days or weeks, till they are either restored to home and friends, or till situations are procured for them. Those that stay, besides sharing in the ordinary work of the house, have sewing provided for them as far as practicable, from which they receive half the proceeds. Here they acquire habits of industry, neatness, order and devotion. Here they are surrounded by refining and saving influences, and are made to realize that while despised by their companions, frowned upon and discarded by society, still there are Christian hearts that yearn over them. Thus self-respect is again awakened, and new hopes and resolves are kindled in their hearts.

There is reason to believe that more than forty women have been substantially benefited through the endeavors of the Society. Of these forty who have abandoned their life of shame twenty-four are already restored to their friends or have been placed in respectable situations, where they are earning an honest living. A few of these cases may be cited:

C. B., a young married woman who had been deserted by her husband, was found miserable and destitute. She had pawned her clothes, and, as a last resource, had resorted to a life of shame. She was induced to come to one of the Friday evening receptions of the Society, and remained several weeks, conducting herself with great propriety, and exercising a happy influence upon all around her. Having by her exemplary conduct won the confidence of the lady managers, one of them procured her a situation in the country as child's nurse, in a respectable family. The lady with whom she is living writes: "C. gives entire satisfaction. She is a faithful, devoted, trustworthy nurse, and a great comfort to me." The following is an extract from a letter written by C. to the lady in charge of the Mission house:

"DEAR MISS B.: I presume you think I have forgotten you. No such thing. I think of you very often. I will tell you why I did not write. I knew you heard from me through Mrs. T., and I thought I would wait till I could send you the money, which I will inclose in this. I am very much obliged to you for your kindness to me and to Mrs. T. She has provided me with a good home. If I am not content, it is my own fault. I like my place very much. Mr. and Mrs. —— are very nice people. Mrs. —— is a very kind lady. I like her very much, and feel as if I could not do enough for her."

L. W. came to one of the receptions, corner of Broadway and Twelfth-street. As there were no accommodations for lodgers, she was taken to "St. Barnabas House. Mrs. L. (a member of the Mission) obtained a good situation for her with a friend, to whom she gave entire satisfaction. Her health, however, was so much impaired, it became necessary to remove her to the "House of Mercy," that she might have careful nursing and medical attentions. She is still there, and though her bodily strength is gradually failing, her soul is at peace and she looks forward to her departure in a calm, resigned and penitent spirit.

E. O. left her father's house and went to a house of ill-fame. She subsequently returned; but some of her former acquaintances cruelly taunted her, and she came back to the City. She was brought one evening to the Mission-rooms, and her father was induced to receive her again to his house, where she remained when last heard from.

A. W., an interesting girl of twenty-one, was led to the Mission-rooms through the efforts of one of the members. She was urged to stay and remained in the house several months. Arrangements were made for her to go to her married sister in New-England, with whom she is now living. She writes as follows:

DEAR FRIEND: I received your ever welcome letter. It came in just the right time. I had felt very unhappy and homesick, and your letter cheered me up. I was remarking, before your letter came, that I would like to step in and see what you were doing. I would like to see all of you, especially to have a talk with you. I read my Bible every day, and pray frequently, and pray for you all. But I have been often tempted to give up all good resolutions. It seems the more I try to be good, the more evil and wicked thoughts I have. I want you to remember me in your prayers. I sincerely hope that all that are with you now are striving to do what is right and to become Christians.

The following are the officers of the Society:

S. H. HILLIARD, President; Robert S. Holt, Secretary; Pliny F. Smith, Treasurer; William L. Mott, Financial Agent, No. 23 Amity-street.

Ladies' Committee—Mrs. A. Tyler, Mrs. A. H. Livingston, Mrs. Peter Morris, Mrs. Vernon Brown, Mrs. Charles Davenport, Mrs. Thomas Egleston, Jr., Mrs. William Lecouey, Mrs. William L. Mott, Mrs. H. D. Paine, Mrs. McRea, Mrs. A. Bissell, Mrs. John R. Kearney, Mrs. O. E. Hosmer.

Sale of the Mickley Coins.

The sale of this valuable collection was continued last evening, being the fifth night of the public sale. Although the number of buyers was not great, the competition was particularly lively. The coin, which is specified in the catalogue as the "New-England Elephant Piece," which has on the obverse an "elephant," and on the reverse the legend, "God Preserve New-England," with the date of 1694, was bought by Mr. APPLETON for $255. This is said to be one of the finest and most valuable coins in the entire Colonial series. Many of the best informed collectors have given it as their opinion that it is *unique*.

No. 2,303, a coin struck for circulation in the Bermuda Islands, bearing on the obverse a hog, and on the reverse a ship under sail firing a gun, was purchased by Mr. COGAN, the well-known collector and speculator, for $80. This particular specimen is one of those referred to by Capt. JOHN SMITH in his early book of travels, was purchased from the collection of Mr. HOLLIS, and is said to be without doubt the very earliest coin designed and executed in America. It cost Mr. MICKLEY a greater sum than any single one in his collection, the Baltimore penny alone excepted.

The Baltimore shilling was sold to Mr. WALL for $21. The Lord Baltimore sixpence, a companion piece to the last, brought $21 50. The Lord Baltimore groat brought $26.

Next to the silver dollar of 1804 the sale of which at $750 has been recorded in the TIMES, the coin known as the "Lord Baltimore Penny" was considered the gem of the collection of Mr. MICKLEY. There is no doubt among coin collectors that this specimen is unique, and it is as well known to persons interested in numismatics as is the Koh-i-noor or the Sancy diamond to those who are familiar with the history of the great jewels of the world. It was purchased a number of years ago at an English sale by Mr. MICKLEY for the sum of £100 in gold, which would be not far from $750 in our present greenback currency. This valuable coin was bought last evening by Mr. STEVENS for $370. A second Carolina elephant piece sold for $38. A number of other Colonial coins of the Colonies of Louisiana, Virginia, Florida and the Carolinas sold for from $2 to $5 50. The coin known as the "Florida Piece," dated 1760, bearing on the obverse a bust of CHARLES III., of Spain, and on the reverse a full-blown rose and bud, was purchased by Mr. STEVENS for $22 50. The set known as the "Rosa American Penny, Half-Penny and Farthing" were purchased by Mr. GLENN for $40. Other single specimens of this coinage were sold for from $2 to $15. The Crowned Rose money, a set of three pieces, was purchased by Mr. GLENNY for $37 50. The half-penny of the same coinage brought (date 1724) $28. The Rosa Americana half-penny containing on the obverse a bust of the King laureated, and on the reverse a rose-bush with full-blown flower and bud, (of this coin but two specimens are known,) sold for $52 50. The Nova Constellatio Dollar, 1783, is the earliest coin of 1,000 mills, and is supposed to be one of the very first coins struck by the American Republic. This was purchased by Mr. APPLETON for $70. The Nova Constellatio half-dollar—a match piece to the last-named—was bought also by Mr. APPLETON for $32 50. The sale will be brought to a close to-night.

The Dean Richmond Disaster.

The investigation into the cause of the *Dean Richmond* disaster was continued before the Government inspectors yesterday.

George W. Plumb, of Troy, testified that he was on board of the steamboat *Vanderbilt* when the collision occurred; the shock was very severe; he was in his berth at the time, and rushed out on deck; the weight of the boats upon each other caused the bow of the *Richmond* to run off toward the south; has a good eye for judging distances on the water; subsequently the bow of the *Richmond* began to move to the northeast.

Johnson Purdy, a ship joiner, and draughtsman, testified that he made a sketch of the *Richmond* and *Vanderbilt*; so far as the fracture is concerned on the port side of the *Vanderbilt*, he should suppose that it had been occasioned by her running into another vessel by going fast or being carried down with the tide, or through the velocity of the other one coming the other way; if the *Richmond* was still in the water, and the *Vanderbilt* under headway, she would have passed in straight; the curve took place after the collision; there might have been velocity in the case of the *Richmond*; the termination of the fracture on the *Richmond* was abaft the mast; the collision would tend to break away the timbers on the aft part of the *Richmond*; on the *Vanderbilt* it would have a tendency to break into the side as represented at the head and bow; he took his measurement from the inside; the stem of the *Vanderbilt* was broken above the main deck: below that it remained intact; the iron scraps of the *Richmond* were broken by the collision.

WILLIAM LYON, one of the wheelmen of the *Vanderbilt*, gave testimony corroborative of that given some days since by Capt. LESSON and CHARLES BISSONETTE, the pilot of the same vessel.

WILLIAM SMITH, officers' waiter of the *Vanderbilt*, was also examined. He testified to the alarm whistle from the *Vanderbilt* and to the bells on the *Vanderbilt* to go slow, stop and back, but otherwise his evidence was not of particular importance. The examination was then adjourned till to-day.

The New Quarantine Buildings—The Marine Hospital to be Sold.

The cribs for the new Quarantine buildings at the West Bank are all set and filled with stone. On the southwest side the work is up to the full height required, and on the other sides within three or four feet. The rip-raps are only partially completed. No decks or coverings of any kind have yet been laid, and will not be, in all probability, this Winter. The filling in of the centre will, in the meantime, proceed as fast as practicable.

The old Marine Hospital grounds, at Staten Island, are to be sold at public auction on the 20th inst. The grounds comprise about 25 acres, and have a water frontage of 850 feet. The sale is to be made in one parcel, but no bid lower than $350,000 will be received.

The Greenwich-street Elevated Railroad.

The erection of the experimental half mile of the elevated railroad in Greenwich-street is progressing with such rapidity that the engineer, Mr. HARVEY, is enabled to say that a trial of its merits will be made, before the public, within the next three months. A detailed description of this proposed road, of the motive power, and of the carriages to be used upon it, has been already published in the TIMES. The plan, as we have described it, is not to be departed from except in such modification of mere details as will tend to increased security and to the deadening of the noise of the carriages. The track is now laid on its supporting pillars, level with the second stories of the adjacent buildings, from the Battery to Rector-street. The experimental section will have been completed when it reaches Courtlandt-street.

Internal Revenue Matters.

The following seizures were reported at the office of the Metropolitan Board of Internal Revenue yesterday:

The rectifying establishment of HALLIDAY & PLUM, of No. 214 Franklin-street.

Sixteen barrels of spirits at No. 41 East Twenty-seventh-street seized, being without brands.

Forty-eight barrels and six half barrels tobacco on the top floor of No. 12 Water-street, having counterfeit inspection brands.

It is now stated that there are but three distilleries running in the City.

The Question of Pavement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The subject of paving excites much interest at the present time, and new materials are much discussed. It occurred to me that as New-York has for the last few years been fast approximating in character to the only place known to be paved with "good intentions," that it might be policy to introduce that article in our streets. Objections would, of course, be raised by the City officials, and it might be that the Board of Supervisors would utterly refuse to pass an appropriation for a contract in which that article was even alluded to; but it will do no harm to mention the thing, and if by shrewd management good intentions can be introduced into any department of the City Government, it may pave the way for reforms which all will admit are much needed.

Yours truly, W.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1867.

POLICE COURTS.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

A TASTE FOR LIQUOR.

CHARLES E. COOK, of No. 1,363 Broadway, made a complaint, in which he alleges that yesterday he saw JOHN HOEY come into his store and seize a basket of champagne and a bottle of brandy, all valued at $39, with which he seems to have made off at such a pace that he could not be intercepted. Subsequently he was arrested by Officer DELANEY, Twenty-ninth Precinct, to whom he admitted his guilt, but said he was drunk at the time, and further, that he was in such a state of intoxication, that he did not know what he had done with the liquor. HOEY, who is an Irish laborer, 29 years of age, residing at No. 484 Seventh-avenue, was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

SMALL EMBEZZLEMENT.

PHILIP W. BIRD, No. 29 Perry-street, made an affidavit alleging that on or about the 1st of September last he gave ABRAHAM SHERMAN a bill for $10 against one of his customers to collect; that SHERMAN did collect the money and appropriated it to his own use; fled from the State, and did not return until Thursday last, when he was arrested. The prisoner was committed for an examination.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 1, 1867.

$10,000	U. S. 5s, '81. C..	118	200	Mar. Min. Co......	9¼
$3,000	U. S. 6s. C. '81..	112⅛	200	Atlantic Mail......	116¾
4,000	U. S. 6s. '81. R...	112⅞	100	do	116⅝
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '62......ex-int	108½	5	Adams Ex. Co......	67¼
			10	do	67⅝
60,000	do	108⅝	113	do	67⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s..C. '65......ex-int	106⅛	100	do	67⅝
			50	do ...2d call	67¾
8,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '65, New....	107⅝	100	do	67⅞
			100	U. S. Ex. Co......	68
12,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s. C....	100⅝	100	Mer. Union Ex......	28
			20	Wells-Fargo Ex......	54
11,000	Tr. Not. 7 3-10s. 2d Ser....	105¾	100	N. Y. Cen......	112⅝
1,500	do	105⅝	50	do	112⅝
			300	do ....2d call	11[illegible]
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	61	300	Erie R......	72⅝
3,000	do	61⅜	100	do s6	72⅝
15,000	do	61¾	400	do s6	71½
5,000	do	61½	100	N. Y. & N. H. R......	120
20,000	do	61⅝	20	Reading R......	97¾
30,000	do ....2d call	62	8	Mich. Cen. R......	109
1,000	Ga. St. 7s......	83	10	M. S. & N. I......	79
54,000	Mo. St. 6s......	9[illegible]	120	Illinois Cen......	124
50,000	do	93⅝	200	Chi. & N. W. R......	47⅝
10,000	do	94	100	do b30	48
10,000	O. & Miss. Cer....	25⅛	400	do	48
2,000	do	25⅛	200	do b30	48⅝
20,000	do b30	25⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. P....	66
1,000	Erie 1st M. x-int	103	10	Chi. & R. I......	96⅝
5,000	Erie 3d M......	99⅝	100	do s30	96⅞
3,000	Chic. & R. I. 1st M	102	100	do	96⅝
2,000	C. & R. I. & P 7s..	91⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. R......	41½
4,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. B	103	30	do	41
10	Bank S. of N. Y....	112	50	M. & St. P. Pf......	62
15	Cent. National....	104	400	do	62⅛
20	do	104¼	100	Del., L. & W. R......	113
50	Union Trust......	113	5	Chic. B. & Q. R......	134
400	Pac. Mail......	145⅜	58	New-Jersey Cen. R.	120
100	Canton Co......	44	100	P., F. W. & Chi......	97⅝
800	do	45⅛	100	Alt. & T. H......	50
140	West. U. Tel......	33⅜	100	Reading R......	97¾
100	Quicksilver......	18⅜	800	Ill. Cen. R......	125
50	Adams Ex. Co......	68	200	Cleve. & Tol......	104⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s R., '62......	105½	100	West. U. Tel......	33⅜
			25	do	33⅝
63,500	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62......	108⅜	200	Cum. Coal Pr......	24⅜
			600	Adams Express......	68¼
4,500	do	108⅜	200	do s60	68
54,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '64......	105⅝	16	Amer. Ex......	67
			100	U. S. Ex. Co......	68⅜
2,000	do	105⅛	100	Wells, F. & Co. Ex	52
100,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s. C. '65......	106⅛	100	do	50⅞
			100	do	50⅛
50,000	do	106⅛	100	N. Y. Cen......	112⅝
50,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C., '65 N. Is......	107⅛	100	do	112⅛
			1200	Erie R......	71⅞
600	do ....Small	107⅛	800	do	72
30,000	U. S. 5-20s., C. '67, New Is......	107⅝	100	Erie Railroad P....	76⅜
			1000	Reading R......	96⅞
5,600	do	107⅝	100	do	97
50,000	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s. 2d Ser......	105½	200	M. S. & N. I. R......	78¼
			200	Ill. Central R......	125½
10,000	N. Y. St. 6s. '73....	100½	400	Chi. & N. W. R......	47⅞
7,000	Tenn. 6s. new..	62⅛	100	do	47⅞
8,000	do	62⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr..	65½
8,000	do	62¼	100	Clev. & Tol. R......	104¼
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x-c..	64½	500	Chi., R. I. & P......	96
10,000	Missouri 6s......	94	150	Mil. & St. Paul......	41
9,000	N. Car. 6s. x-c..	49⅜	100	do	40⅜
45,000	O. & M. C......	25	20	do	40⅜
15	Cen. Nat. Bank....	104	38	P., Ft. W. & C......	97
50	Pacific Mail......	145⅜	200	Bos. Hart. & Erie..	16
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	146	100	Mil. & St. P. Pfd..	63⅛
100	Hud. Riv. R......	125⅛			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Adams Ex......	67½	6	American Ex......	66
200	do	67⅝	200	Reading R......	97⅜
25	do	67⅞	100	Hud. R. R......	126⅜
100	do	67⅝	100	Mil. & St. Paul P..	62
150	do	68	100	Chic. R. I. & P....c	96⅝
200	At. Mail......	117	100	Chic. & N. W. R......	48
100	N. Y. Cen......b3	112⅞	500	Chic. & N. W. Pf......	66
1200	Erie R......	72⅞	100	P., F. W. & C......	97⅛
200	do c	72⅞			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & Miss. C....	25⅛	200	Hudson R......	126⅜
5,000	do c	25⅛	200	do b30	127
60	Adams Ex. Co......	63	200	Reading R......	97⅜
400	Adams Ex......	68	200	do s60	97⅜
200	do b3	68	200	do	97⅝
200	U. S. Ex......	68⅜	100	Tol., W. & W....b10	39
200	do	68	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf......	62
25	do	68⅜	100	M. So. & N. I. R......	78⅜
500	do	68⅛	200	do ......sty	124⅜
100	do c	69	100	do s30	124⅜
100	Pac. M. S. Co......	145⅜	200	Cl. & Tol......	104⅛
50	do	145⅝	600	Chic., R. I. & P......	96⅛
100	do b3	145⅜	200	Chi. & N. W......	47⅝
100	Atlantic Mail......	116⅞	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf....c	65⅝
200	N. Y. Cen. R......	112⅝	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi.	97⅛
800	Erie Railroad......	72⅝	100	do s30	97⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Adams Ex......	69	200	Reading R......s3	97
100	N. Y. Cen......	112⅛	400	Clev. & Pitts......	81⅛
500	Erie R......b3	71⅝	200	Clev. & Tol. R......	104⅛
100	do	71⅞	100	Chi. & N. W......	47⅞
100	Mich. S. & N. I....s3	78⅜	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf......	65⅞
400	Chic. & R. I......	96⅛	400	do b3	65⅝
200	do	96⅛	100	do s10	65⅝
100	do b10	96	100	P. F. W. & C......	97⅜
100	do s5	96⅛			

FRIDAY, Nov. 1—P. M.

The sales of Gold were quite steady to-day, considering the free disbursements of Gold Interest from the Treasury. The sales ranged 140⅞@⅞@⅞@141, standing 140⅞ ⅌ cent. at 3 o'clock. The Customs demand was rather better than earlier in the week, and the business in Foreign Exchange again very large and at full rates. There was an advance in short sight on London to 110 ⅌ cent., and the standard 60 day names closed 109½@109⅝ ⅌ cent. The demand since Monday, when the Treasury began to disburse the November Gold Interest, has come so suddenly and to such large amounts that some of the Bankers were not prepared for it, as there is no corresponding supply of Merchant Bills drawn against the export of produce, and but few short sight Bills made against U. S. 5-20s. The Export movement made in Cotton, Breadstuffs, &c., is on a liberal scale, but the Bills are not made fast enough for the present exceptional demand for Exchange. It is believed, however, that the demand will be moderated to the usual trade inquiry, after one or two steamers more.

The rate of Money as the rule of the Street to the Stock Brokers is generally 6 ⅌ cent., with exceptions at 5 ⅌ cent. when balances are voluntarily left on the Public Funds, and at 7 ⅌ cent. on miscellaneous collateral between the brokers themselves. Merchant paper of prime names can be placed at 7@8 ⅌ cent.

The Public Funds opened with increased firmness for the 5.20s of 1865, May and November, and the new 1867s, January and July. The other descriptions were also stiff at the 10 A. M. and noon calls at the Stock Exchange, but the whole list was a small fraction weaker at 2 o'clock and subsequently on the Street.

The State Bonds were firm at yesterday's advance on Missouris, and the new Tennessees rose to 61⅞@62@62¼ ⅌ cent. under an improved demand, after the depression of last week.

The Railway market at the Stock Exchange was generally dull throughout the day. The fluctuations from yesterday's closing were not very important, but the inclination, especially at the Afternoon Boards, was to lower prices. The aggregate amount of business at all the Boards was below the usual average of late. The opposing parties to the speculation in Erie, Central, Northwest, &c., both appear to move with caution. The *Bull* combination in Erie is still believed to be a formidable one, but from some cause or another, distrust in each other or the fear of getting more cash Stock than they are willing to carry through the Winter, or in the hope of increasing the *short* interest in the Stock, by the very hesitation of the market, they have not followed up their advantage above 73 ⅌ cent. On the other hand, the *Bearish* demonstrations against this Stock and Northwest, are less decided than against the more substantial Dividend Paying Roads. The shares of the Illinois Central, which are in limited supply in this market, (most of the Capital being held abroad,) advanced to 125½ ⅌ cent. at the Afternoon Boards, and still higher bids were rumored on the Street at a later hour. In the Express Stocks there was a further advance of 1 ⅌ cent. on Adams, and a decline to 50½ for Wells-Fargo. Pacific Mail was a fraction weaker. The election contest in the Stock has been kept rather quiet for a few days past. Both parties are said to be confident.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night—the Railway market leaving off steady in prices, but dull in actual business in the Long Room. Gold closed firm at 141 ⅌ cent.:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s......	100½	100¾	Missouris......	93⅝	94
U. S. 5-20s, 1862..	112⅜	*108⅜	Northwest......	47⅝	47⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s.	107⅜	107⅞	N. West Pref......	65⅝	65½
N. Y. Central....	112⅝	112⅛	Rock Island......	96⅞	96⅞
Erie......	72⅝	72	Fort Wayne......	97⅝	97⅛
Hudson......	127	126	W. U. Telegraph..	33⅝	33⅝
Reading......	97⅝	96⅞	St. Paul Pref......	63	61½
Mich. Southern..	78⅛	78⅜	Pacific Mail......	145⅜	145⅜
Pittsburgh......	81⅜	82	American Gold..	140⅝	141
Tenn. 6s, new....	60⅞	62⅛	Bills on London..	109⅝	109⅝

* Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881....	111⅜	5-20 cou., 1865, new is..	107⅛
5-20 & 1,000, 1881....	112⅛	5-20 cou., 1867......	107⅛
5-20 registered, 1862....	104⅛	Oregon ½ yearly, '81....	108
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862....	108⅜	5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1871....	118
5-20 reg., 1864......	104⅜	10-40 registered......	100⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864....	105⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000......	100⅞
5-20 reg., 1865......	104⅜	7 3-10 2d series......	105⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865....	106⅛	7 3-10 3d series......	105⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

N.Y. Reg. B'y loan....	107¾	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865.	101¼
N. Y. B'y loan......	107	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1860.	101¼
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan. 1872	100	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877.	101¼
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan. 1873	100	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879.	101¼
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan. 1874	100	Illinois 6 ⅌ c War Loan.	101¼
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan. 1875	101	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c..ex-c.	64¼
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan. 1877	100	Tennessee new bds....	62
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan. 1874.	91½	Virginia 6s. ex coup....	29
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1870....	100	Virginia 6s, n. b......	38
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1875....	102	Georgia 7s, new bonds..	82
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881....	102	N. C. 6s. ex coupons....	48½
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886....	102	North Car. 6s. n. bds..	49
Illinois C. bonds 1860....	101	Missouri 6s......	93⅞
Illinois reg., 1860....	101	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	82
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860..	101¼	Missouri Pacific R. is..	85½
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862..	101¼	Connecticut 6s......	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Mechanics'......	119	Irving......	106
Union......	113	Metropolitan......	132
America......	139	Shoe and Leather....	112
Fulton......	152	Continental......	105
Seventh Ward......	110	Imp'rs. & Traders'....	115
State of New-York....	112	Manuf's & Merchants	105
Commerce......	115	Central National....	104
Bank of North Am'a..	108	Fourth National....	105
Hanover......	110	Oriental Bank....	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages.

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883....	90½	Del. L. & W. 1st M....	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887....	92	Del. L. & W. 2d M....	96⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876....	101	Tol. & W. 1st M....	8[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76..	111	Tol. & W. 2d M....	76⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76..	111	Tol. & W. eq. bonds....	63⅛
Erie 1st Mort. 1867....	103	Tol., W. & West'n S.F.	91½
Erie 7s. 2d. ind., 1879..	101⅜	Gt. Western. 1st M. '68.	95
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883..	99	Gt. Western 2d M. '93..	89
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880..	90	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90.	70
Erie 7s. 5th ind, 1888..	89	Gal. & Chi. extended..	101⅜
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869.	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st M....	102
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85.	104	Chi. & R. I. Con. iss....	91⅛
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75..	94	Clev. & Tol. S. F....	103
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72..	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 1st M.	105
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p.c. 1st M..	110	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv.	83½
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	96	Cleve. & P. 4th M....	72
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p.c.	96⅝	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	103⅜
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	93	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc..	91
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1870....	117⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort..	87⅜
Alton & T. H. 1st M....	94	Peninsula R. R. bonds..	77
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82	Central Pacific....	95
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds..	85	Union Pacific....	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st M....	83½		

In noticing, yesterday, the withdrawal of Mr. H. MORISON from the house of WHITEHOUSE MORISON & Co., we were not apprised that another partner, Mr. J. HENRY WHITEHOUSE, had withdrawn from the firm, and also from active business. He goes to Europe, with his family, to spend a year or two of relaxation. The old firm is reorganized by his junior brothers, as WHITEHOUSE & Co., with a special capital of $100,000 from their father, Mr. EDWARD WHITEHOUSE.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Line earned for the month of October as follows:

1867......	$379,366 88
1866......	310,762 28
Increase......	$68,604 60

The shipments by each steamer of Specie from San Francisco for the nine months ending with Sept. 30, were as follows, distinguishing bars and coin:

1867,	Gold Bars,	Silver Bars,	Gold Coin,	Total,
Jan. 10......	$732,788 17	$720,923 15	$24,084 45	$1,477,800 77
Jan. 19......	530,778 92	363,519 05	43,011 28	937,309 25
Jan. 30......	605,730 70	582,295 24	62,502 56	1,259,528 48
Feb. 9......	362,807 36	452,803 07	85,345 45	900,285 84
Feb. 18......	442,833 30	97,522 41	140,936 34	781,292 05
Feb. 28......	494,448 31	28,141 05	230,116 92	756,706 29
March 9......	508,881 29	133,571 18	119,881 04	717,333 42
March 18......	365,181 23	437,026 25	74,812 07	877,018 56
March 30......	275,167 93	551,448 18	82,400 62	843,071 83
April 10......	241,700 19	67,148 11	85,787 41	394,635 71
April 18......	317,502 66	88,216 01	69,591 51	475,290 18
April 30......	458,796 89	104,694 28	190,968 31	755,460 10
May 10......	589,165 97	420,986 37	60,172 74	1,072,634 90
May 18......	482,925 46	214,955 53	128,275 64	824,155 63
May 30......	982,545 93	477,600 84	176,476 32	1,586,623 09
June 10......	605,549 42	409,045 03	130,821 56	1,145,416 01
June 18......	628,840 60	203,043 78	65,190 00	897,074 68
June 30......	1,040,391 74	192,216 30	39,778 79	1,272,386 83
July 10......	1,003,645 31	432,227 16	89,796 07	1,525,668 54
July 19......	663,839 35	200,484 22	73,497 04	907,820 60
July 30......	533,067 39	217,487 24	30,692 36	781,246 99
Aug. 10......	523,694 18	491,448 78	31,858 12	1,046,668 08
Aug. 19......	139,923 66	111,771 08	35,727 40	287,422 04
Aug. 30......	605,370 32	209,897 76	243,408 32	1,048,676 40
Sept. 10......	277,915 77	283,018 64	37,943 16	604,919 37
Sept. 19......	272,519 59	165,399 01	239,217 51	617,136 43
Sept. 30......	539,636 68	167,860 06	47,768 49	755,265 26
Total......	$14,142,152 21	$7,673,421 07	$2,595,865 32	$24,431,448 79
Total '66......	19,376,050 87	6,202,457 89	3,715,244 51	19,293,753 18

Mr. A. W. DIMOCK, of MARQUAND & Co., and Messrs. A. VAUGHN DIMOCK and E. D. WESTON, of C. C. PUFFER & Co., having withdrawn from their respective firms, have formed a new copartnership, under the name of A. W. DIMOCK & Co., for the transaction of a general Banking, Stock and Gold Commission business, at No. 16 Nassau-street.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,013,957. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool..	410	$151,686	336	$129,096	562	$220,189
Man. of Cotton.	329	101,332	83	25,989	126	33,756
Man. of Silk...	262	217,466	80	95,435	69	82,714
Man. of Flax...	536	141,205	267	59,485	201	49,051
Miscellaneous..	359	78,096	59	14,155	185	14,639
Total......	1,896	$689,787	825	$324,170	1,143	$400,349
		324,170				689,787
Total entered....		$1,013,957	Total marketed..			$1,090,136

The Land business of the Illinois Central in October was the largest in cash receipts for any single month in the history of the Company. The Cash collections from previous sales amounted to $474,000, and the fresh sales of the month, $304,220.

The Sub-Treasury receipts, from all sources, to-day were $1,284,391, including $384,000 in Gold for Customs; Payments, $4,227,634; Balances, $106,928,621.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, Oct. 8, in its review of the commerce of the port, for nine months, ending with Sept. 30, gives the following statistics:

Receipts of Treasure from the Interior with Imports of the Port of San Francisco during the first Nine Months of the Years 1865, 1866, and 1867:

YEARS.	FROM THE NORTHERN MINES.	FROM THE SOUTHERN MINES.	COASTWISE RECEIPTS.
1865.			
First Quarter...	$11,009,926	$1,666,938	$949,960
Second Quarter.	11,289,002	1,705,926	1,537,522
Third Quarter...	9,201,693	1,556,319	2,806,350
Totals......	$31,500,621	$4,929,183	$5,293,832
1866.			
First Quarter...	$8,568,280	$1,109,967	$769,574
Second Quarter.	11,022,672	1,188,412	1,470,748
Third Quarter...	10,184,049	1,120,05[illegible]	2,336,939
Totals......	$29,775,001	$3,418,436	$4,577,262
1867.			
First Quarter...	$9,045,857	$950,368	$869,803
Second Quarter.	11,701,288	1,260,405	1,149,182
Third Quarter...	11,226,734	1,077,580	1,759,736
Totals......	$31,973,874	$3,288,353	$3,878,724

RECAPITULATION.

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Uncoined......	$37,878,338	$33,651,160	$35,407,218
Coined......	3,845,298	4,119,538	3,733,733
Totals......	$41,723,636	$37,770,698	$39,140,951

RECAPITULATION.

Domestic Receipts and Foreign Imports for the first nine months of 1865, 1866 and 1867.

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Dom'tic receipts.	$41,723,636	$37,770,698	$39,140,951
Foreign imports.	1,407,351	1,853,630	1,876,416
Totals......	$43,130,987	$39,624,237	$41,017,367
Exports......	32,228,994	34,689,705	31,726,940
Currency movement—incr'e..	$10,901,993	$4,933,532	$9,290,427

Our total exports of treasure for the first nine months of the past three years have been as follows:

1867.	1866.	1865.
$31,726,940	$34,689,705	$32,228,995

The shipments this year show a decrease of $2,962,000 as against the same time last year. The above amounts include remittances on mercantile account only, the shipments on Government account not appearing on the outward manifest. Below will be found the foregoing exports in detail:

	1867.	1866.	1865.
New-York......	$17,114,381	$23,159,283	$12,357,438
England......	4,683,880	5,383,370	13,565,628
France......	1,152,156	614,457	......
China......	7,145,316	4,634,617	5,644,885
Japan......	47,869	106,130	63,118
Panama......	276,127	278,287	325,000
Mexico......	23,000	10,504	132,457
Philippine Islands.....	......	......	40,421
Hawaiian Islands.....	8,360	179,798	20,920
Society Islands.....	500	......	5,500
Chili......	723,451	239,986	50,000
Central America......	164,550	47,654	30,630
British Columbia......	50,000	100,000	......
Totals......	$31,726,940	$34,689,705	$32,228,995

Compared with the first nine months of 1866 the shipments to New-York this year show a falling off of $5,500,000, and to Europe of $300,000. To Asia there has been an increase of $2,456,000, and to Chili of $483,000. The bullion shipment to the latter country was mainly on English account and for coinage purposes.

Following are the exports of Treasure and Merchandise combined for the first nine months of 1867, compared with the same time in the two preceding years:

	1867.	1866.	1865.
Treasure......	$31,726,940	$34,689,705	$32,228,995
Merchandise......	16,290,784	12,151,879	10,076,298
Totals......	$48,017,724	$46,841,584	$42,305,293

The decrease in our treasure exports neutralises, to a limited extent, the increased merchandise exports, leaving a gain of only $1,100,000 as against the same time in 1866, and $6,700,000 as against 1865.

We now bring forward our quarterly shipments of Flour since Jan. 1, in contrast with the same time last year:

	1867. Bbls.	1867. Value.	1866. Bbls.	1866. Value.
First Quarter......	129,65[illegible] ½	$754,420	77,522½	$535,3[illegible]9
Second Quarter......	192,106½	1,283,569	80,970	472,319
Third Quarter......	114,780½	550,170	80,221½	401,[illegible]26
Totals......	436,547½	$2,588,459	239,013½	$1,418,754

Compared with 1866, the figures for this year show an increase of 197,534 bbls. in quantity and $1,199,705 in value. The manifested value of the shipments for the past nine months is about $6 ⅌ bbl., against $5 90 last year.

The monthly shipments of Flour and Wheat since the beginning of the year, together with the value of the same, are given in the following table:

	FLOUR. Bbls.	FLOUR. Value.	WHEAT. Sks.	WHEAT. Value.
January......	44,444½	$264,921	445,45	$858,716
February......	40,317½	233,088	452,218	845,02[illegible]
March......	44,884½	256,166	301,164	551,643
April......	71,091	429,030	469,410	934,890
May......	86,915½	560,954	248,899	666,6[illegible]6
June......	34,164½	213,885	44,872	90,214
July......	28,731½	155,927	174,448	359,758
August......	41,221½	257,774	647,705	1,189,236
September......	43,885½	256,469	670,241	1,282,893
Totals......	436,547½	$2,608,459	3,510,043	$6,738,793

Our quarterly shipments of wheat and Flour (reduced to Wheat) since Jan. 1, compare as follows with the same time in 1866:

	1867. Wheat. 100-lb. sks.	1867. Value.	1866. Wheat. 100-lb. sks.	1866. Value.
First Quarter......	1,604,237	$3,019,796	633,090	$1,451,170
Second Quarter......	1,381,450	2,895,579	483,861	915,888
Third Quarter......	1,836,818	3,431,857	928,531	1,498,717
Totals......	4,819,635	$9,347,222	2,045,482	$3,865,275

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1867.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 3d inst., in regard to what brands are required upon rectified whisky, I would say that under the provisions of section forty-three, act of July 13, 1866, the casks or packages must be marked with the name of the Inspector, and the district and date of inspection; and there must be cut or scratched upon the bung stave, in figures, the actual number of wine gallons contained, and the proof or strength of the liquor.

Section twenty-six also requires that every rectifier must mark with a stencil plate on each package of five gallons or more of distilled or rectified spirits sold by him, his name and place of business.

You will notice that the requirements of section forty-three operate in cases where spirits are removed from original packages; and the word "original" is to be considered as referring to those packages which are branded in a bonded warehouse and not afterward.

This is the rule applicable to spirits which have taken the lawful course into a bonded warehouse. Packages bearing marks "taxes paid," are to be considered as original, though they may not always be so in fact. When spirits, never having been in a bonded warehouse, are inspected after seizure, the packages containing them are to be deemed original after such inspection.

Packages into which spirits are removed from original packages on rectification, are not to be deemed original; and accordingly spirits removed from such packages for a second or subsequent rectification are not required to be reinspected, nor the packages containing such spirits to be marked and branded. Spirits are not to be inspected in stationary vats, which are used in the process of rectification. These are not considered packages within the meaning of the law. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

G. C. WEST, Esq., Revenue Inspector, Seventh District, Lexington, Ky.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1867.

SIR: In answer to the inquiry of yours of the 3d inst., "Whether, when a cask of fermented liquors is returned to a brewery, with the contents not having been drawn out, and with the stamp unbroken, the brewer may be permitted to remove the stamp and affix it to another cask," I have to say that the permission suggested cannot be granted. The intention of the law is that these stamps shall be so affixed that they cannot be detached without defacement, and the dating of the cancellation is also intended to prevent a fresh use of the stamp. One, if not both, of the conditions of taxation exists in the case you mention, and the stamp must be affixed whenever such condition attaches, and cannot be afterward removed for fresh use in any case whatever.

Respectfully yours,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 1, 1867.

Ashes, bbls......	18	Barley, bushels.....	20,571
Flour, bbls......	16,467	Malt, bushels.....	....
Flour, bags......	....	Peas, bushels.....	7,300
Cornmeal, bbls.....	100	Pork, bbls......	289
Cornmeal, bags.....	600	Cut Meats, pkgs.....	341
Wheat, bushels....	108,392	Lard, pkgs......	1,506
Corn, bushels.....	94,385	Beef, tcs. and bbls..	996
Rye, bushels......	7,800	Whisky, bbls......	906
Oats, bushels.....	63,087	Petroleum, bbls.....	5,398

ASHES—Have been in request, at $10 25@$10 37 for Pots and $12 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive at firmer prices.

CANDLES—Have been lightly dealt in, but have been quoted steady.

COFFEE—An active inquiry has been experienced for Rio, and a pretty fair demand for other descriptions, at buoyant prices, including Java at 24½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 12½c.@18½c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 15c.@16½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; sales, in two days, 17,250 bags, chiefly Rio.

COTTON—The market has been quite heavy today, and increased offering and a moderate call. Prices have been tending downward, closing a fraction lower. Middling grades are quoted at 18½c.@20½c. as extremes, chiefly within the range, ⅌ lb., on sales and resales since our last of 1,900 bales, against receipts of 5,865 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week......	13,108
Receipts last week......	11,923
Receipts preceding week......	10,019
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867......	62,911
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867......	501,274
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867......	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867......	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866......	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1......	19,811
Exports since Jan. 1......	372,296
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867......	472,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866......	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866......	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here......	35,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866......	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867......	134,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867......	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year......	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates......	36,500
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867......	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year......	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867......	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates......	105,000

FISH—The demand has been very moderate for all descriptions, at drooping prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less request since our last, at a reduction of 10c.@20c. ⅌ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,750 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 10@$9 15; very poor to good extra State at $9 50@$10 20; good to choice extra State at $10 20@$10 50; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 70@$10 50 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western......	$8 10@$9 15
Extra State......	9 50@10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c....	9 60@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands.	9 70@10 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.....	10 60@14 00
Extra Genesee......	10 50@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri......	12 50@16 00

Southern Flour is heavy and lower; sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls. at $10 10@$16 for common to very superior extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request at $7@$9 25 for inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair request at $6 65 for City, $6 75@$7 for Jersey, $5 75 for Western, $7 for Caloric, and $7 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 350 bbls. and sacks at $12@$13 50 ⅌ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour is in light demand at $4@$4 43 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat opened heavy, and speedily fell off 2c.@4c. ⅌ bushel, but subsequently rallied sharply, and closed quite firmly at about the closing prices of yesterday, on an active inquiry. Sales, since our last, 181,000 bushels, including White Wisconsin, to arrive, at $2 85; No. 1 Spring at $2 26@$2 30; No. 2 Spring at $2 20@$2 25; No. 1 and 2 Mixed at $2 25 $2 27; No. 3 Spring at $2 15@$2 18; Mixed No. 2 and 3 at $2 19@$2 20, and Amber State on private terms, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been quiet to-day, opening steadily, but closing very heavily at a material reduction; sales have been reported since our last of 69,000 bushels, at $1 37@$1 40, as extremes, for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; closing at $1 37½ bid for prime, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been dull and heavy. For Western, holders were asking $1 65, and buyers were bidding $1 60 ⅌ bushel. Small lots of State were sold at $1 67@$1 68. For a round lot of State, $1 65 was the best bid. Barley has been in fair demand to-day, and prime has been very firm, while common has been depressed; sales have been reported of 38,500 bushels, at $1 45@$1 60 for very poor to choice Canada West; $1 40 for Western and $1 38@$1 40 for State, ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt has been dull and heavy. Oats have been in better supply and fair demand, closing at reduced prices. We quote New Western closing at from 79½c.@80c. ⅌ bushel; sales 135,000 bushels, mainly to arrive. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during 48 hours, prior to 10½ A. M. on Thursday, Oct. 31, 1867: H. C. Pearsons, Rome, flour, &c.; William P. Sabey, Oswego, corn; Gould N. Lewis, Buffalo, corn; W. O. R. Sprague, Oswego, wheat; H. W. Chadwick, Buffalo, rye, &c.; Lalla Rookh, Buffalo, wheat; Robert C. Dorn, Buffalo, wheat; Augustus Milliman, Oswego, barley; George B. Ford, Buffalo, wheat; M. H. McAnally, Buffalo, wheat; T. Hennessey, Salina, flour; George Merry, Buffalo, rye; Michigan, Buffalo, wheat; C. Downer, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; Gilbert Cander, Buffalo, oats; Sonora, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Sarah King, Buffalo, wheat; Gilbert Paterson, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Mary A. Cady, Buffalo, oats; John S. Pierce, Oswego, wheat; Carl K. Tinney, Buffalo, oats; Wenona, Buffalo, oats; L. L. Frink, Lockport, flour, &c.; G. W. Ingalls, Buffalo, oats, &c.; G. C. Barrus, Oswego, wheat; Nelson Morse, Buffalo, barley; Anna Bennett, Oswego, barley; A. D. Hoyt, Buffalo, wheat; H. A. Richmond, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Miles Cleveland, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; Gibralter, Buffalo, corn; Vicksburgh, Oswego, barley; Frank Thrall, Buffalo, oats, &c.; N. L. Lee, Oswego, barley; Mannopac, Buffalo, oats, &c.; L. J. N. Stark, Buffalo, wheat; George W. Mitchell, Buffalo, wheat; George J. Whitney, Buffalo, barley; Walter Burling, Buffalo, wheat; S. G. Cowles, Buffalo, oats; Urana, Oswego, wheat; W. W. Arnold, Buffalo, corn; Honest Abe, Buffalo, oats; John Garrison, Oswego, barley; N. Strever, Oswego, barley; Hermon Van Buren, Buffalo, oats, &c.; John S. Heath, Buffalo, wheat; J. N. Scratchard, Buffalo, corn; Theodore Vosburgh, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Chas. Smith, Buffalo, corn, &c.; J. C. Murphy, Buffalo, wheat; J. Harrison, Buffalo, oats, &c.; M. Bartlett, Buffalo, corn; S. Twinem, Buffalo, barley; John Holmes, Buffalo, wheat; Addie, Buffalo, wheat; S. B. Pomeroy, Buffalo, wheat; Horace B. Johnson, Buffalo, corn, &c.; J. O. Eldridge, Rochester, wheat, &c.; W. H. Groot, Buffalo, oats; Albion, Buffalo, oats; Edna Watts, Buffalo, corn; H. J. Caswell, Buffalo, wheat; H. Holbrook, Oswego, wheat; Pleasant Hill, Buffalo, wheat; B. T. Butler, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; D. J. Millan, Oswego, corn; Mary Bowley, Oswego, barley; E. R. Mattison, Buffalo, corn; Charles W. Wolfe, Buffalo, corn; Queen City, Buffalo, oats; George, Rochester, flour, &c.; Rodney, Buffalo, wheat; Mary Powell, Buffalo, wheat; Mixer & Smith, Buffalo, wheat; Harley Judd, Buffalo, wheat; Major D. H. Bruce, Buffalo, wheat; James McGraw, Jr., Buffalo, oats; Matilda Miller, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Gettysburgh, Oswego, barley; Maggie & Stella, Buffalo, oats; B. Deland, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Moss Ross, Buffalo, oats; Wm. J. Phillips, Fultonville, oats, &c.; George W. Tifft, Lockport, flour, &c.; North America, Buffalo, corn; John Clare, Buffalo, oats; Mohawk Valley, Buffalo, wheat; James Alexander, Buffalo, oats; Ahwaga, Buffalo, wheat; Lyons, Rochester, wheat, &c.; Washington, Buffalo, wheat; J. V. B. Westfall, Buffalo, oats; J. C. Foot, Buffalo, wheat; Anna, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Wm. Wart, Buffalo, rye; Frank Bruce, Buffalo, barley; Chas. Craig, Buffalo, oats; Plow Boy, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; Allie Clark, Buffalo, oats; Caroline, Buffalo, corn; John B. Arnold, Lockport, shipstuffs; Flag, Oswego, barley; George Beadle, Oswego, shipstuffs; Josh Clement, Buffalo, wheat; J. L. Sharp, Fulton, flour; E. W. Griffen, Buffalo, corn; John Kratz, Buffalo, oats; Ovid Plumb, Buffalo, wheat; W. T. Warner, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Wide Awake, Buffalo, wheat; D. G. Van Buren, Oswego, barley; Mary Eliza, Buffalo, corn; Wm. M. Favill, Buffalo, corn; Canasawacta, Buffalo, oats; Edwin J. Viele, Oswego, wheat and rye; W. S. Mallett, Buffalo, corn; Miss Emma, Buffalo, wheat; George Barnard, Buffalo, oats, &c.; F. S. Littlejohn, Buffalo, corn; D. P. Garrison, Buffalo, oats, &c.

HAY—North River bales in good demand at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1@$1 35 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is quiet at 65c.@95c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in limited demand at about previous prices, including American, at 35c.@65c. for new; older growths at 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 40c.@85c. *Prices Current of Hops in the New-York Market:* New-York State, Common to Fair, new, 35c.@45c. ⅌ lb.; New-York State, Good to Prime, new, 50c.@55c. ⅌ lb.; New-York State, Choice to Fancy, new, 60c.@65c. ⅌ lb.; Eastern, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@50c.; Choice to Fancy do., 55c.@65c. ⅌ lb.; Michigans, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@50c. ⅌ lb.; Wisconsins, Prime to Fancy, new, 55c.@65c. ⅌ lb.; Yearlings, of all grades, 30c.@50c. ⅌ lb.; Old Olds, 10c.@30c. ⅌ lb.; Canadian, Choice to Fancy, 55c.@65c. ⅌ lb. The week's business in this line, Mr. EMMET WELLS notices thus: "Transactions continue to be upon a limited scale, although the market shows increased firmness, the same being influenced by more favorable news from the European markets. There has been more inquiry for low grades, which are extremely scarce. We reduced our quotations on Wisconsins last week 3c. ⅌ lb., and now make a further reduction, quoting Prime to Fancy at 55c.@65c. ⅌ lb., the latter being now the outside cash price for the best. We are able to give more reliable quotations on Wisconsin Hops than any other growths, for the reason that they are represented by a less number of grades, and the quality of each grade runs more uniform. It should be remembered that the quotations given below are cash—when credit of four and six months is given, 5c. to 10c, ⅌ lb. more can be obtained. Using the familiar term of the trade we think 'the market has now touched bottom,' and prices may be considered established, and will be maintained unless influenced by heavy importations from Europe. The imports into New-York for the week ending Oct. 29, are 113 bales. Exports, to Mexico, 2 bales; to Liverpool, 2 bales; to British North American Colonies, 3 bales. *Foreign Markets*—Our special correspondent, Messrs. THOS. WILD & Co., of London, from whose letters we take our weekly review of the English market, advise us of the following condition of that market, up to Oct. 19—'We have partly recovered from the state of lethargy noticed in our last letter to you, (5th inst.,) and a more healthy tone is observable. During the past week large transactions have taken place in both Home and Foreign Hops, and an advance of from 7s.@10s. ⅌ cwt. has been freely obtained. This upward movement has stimulated the Continental markets, increasing the demand, and causing an advance varying from 6s.@10s. ⅌ cwt.'"

HIDES—Have been in rather more demand at steady prices.

LATHS—Have been in request and quoted firm.

LEATHER—Sole has been fairly active at essentially unaltered prices.

LIME—Has been firm, on a moderate call.

METALS—Have been very quiet since our last, though buyers have had any existing advantage.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 53c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Islands at 54c.@57c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited request and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 53½c.@55c. ⅌ gallon; do. in 46½c.@47c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $3 37½@$9 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$4; Pitch, $3 75@$4 12 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue in slack demand and heavy, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@87c.; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Unbleached do. at $2 37½@$2 40; Lard Oil at $1@$1 35; Red Oil at 60c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at $1 11@$1 14 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in very moderate request at about former rates. We quote at 19½c.@20c. for Crude; 13½c.@14½c. for Crude in bulk; 31½c.@35c., as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 49c.@50c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in rather more request, and more firmly held, closing tamely, however. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,750 bbls., in lots, at $21@$21 15 for Western Mess, closing at $21 10, cash, and $19 75@$20 for Prime and Extra Prime ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,000 bbls. New Western Mess, deliverable in January, sellers' option, on p. t.; 250 bbls. Mess, last half of this month, at $21 12; and 100 bbls. City Prime Mess, December delivery, on p. t. Cut Meats continue quiet at 11½c.@12½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15c.@17c. for Hams, ⅌ lb.; sales equal to 295 pkgs. Bacon is less sought after; 150 boxes Cumberland and 8 rattord Cut were sold for November delivery, at 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been quiet and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 670 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c.—the latter an extreme price for small lots—⅌ lb. Beef continues inactive at $16@$23 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $23@$27 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 126 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue quiet at $28@$30; sales, 60 bbls. Butter continues in moderate request at 36c.@50c. for poor to very choice State, and 18c.@39c. for interior to prime Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in limited demand and heavy at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ⅌ lb.

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins......	43 @45
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins......	40 @43
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins......	39 @42
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs......	39 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins......	38 @39
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs......	38 @40
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra...	42 @45
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good....	38 @40
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs......	36 @39
Orange, Sussex and Pennsylvania, fresh pails..	40 @50
Ordinary and common Western, firkins......	14 @17
Canada......	25 @33

CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb......	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ⅌ lb......	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ⅌ lb..	14 @15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb.....	15½ @16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb......	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ⅌ lb......	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ lb......	8 @11

Stock of Pork and Beef in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	Old.	New.	Total New & Old.	Last Month.	This date Last Year.
Clear......	44	2	46	42	16
Mess......	23	4,287	42,9[illegible]0	55,944	50,514
Thin Mess......	..	93	93	127	7
Prime Mess......	67	1,614	1,631	1,783	767
Prime......	..	850	856	2,347	570
Rumps......	..	795	795	1,174	31
Refuse Mess......	..	104	104	187	1,618
Refuse P'me Mess..	..	25	25	8[illegible]	58
Refuse Prime......	..	116	116	131	168
Other Refuse......	..	260	26[illegible]	482	183
Uninspected......	..	581	581	484	836
Grand to'l bbls.	131	47,313	47,457	62,707	53,297

BEEF.

	Old.	New.	Total New & Old.	Last Month.	This date Last Year.
Rep. Mess......	..	15	15	89	1,821
Rep. Chic. Mess..	61	1,071	1,132	42	2,867
Railroad Beef......	..	....	....	69	72
Refuse Mess......	137	401	633	74	223
Refuse Prime......	..	....	....	76	....
Other Refuse......	..	63	63	....	84
Tcs. Prime Mess..	..	390	390	....	873
Country Mess......	..	....	....	....	107
Uninspected tcs...	..	5,364	5,364	....	9[illegible]3
Uninspected bbls..	..	7,607	7,607	194	3,874
Grand total tcs. and bbls......	198	14,911	15,109	544	10,824

RICE—Has been quite dull at former prices; Carolina, $9 25@$10 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been dull, since our last, at unaltered prices,

SPICES—Have been in very moderate request within our former range.

SUGARS—Have been quiet, yet not materially altered in price. Sales since our last, 617 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11⅞c.@13c., and 236 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@12½c., ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate request at from 14⅛c.@16⅜c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 137,000 lbs. Tallow at 11⅝c.@12c.; 86,000 lbs. Stearine at 12½c.@13⅜c; 54,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been in light demand and depressed in price.

TOBACCO—Has been moderately dealt in at former quotations. Sales since our last 513 hhds. Kentucky at 6c.@20c. ⅌ lb. The movements in this line during the month of October, Messrs. M. RADER & SON notice thus: "The apprehensions of damage by frost to the still outstanding part of the Western crop were partly realized early last month, and caused the rest of the crop to be cut in a green, unripe state. Nearly one-half of the crop had been previously housed; the injury done is therefore not so heavy as first supposed. However, the quality of the crop, it must be admitted, will not be as desirable as the previous one, and will be found to contain a good deal of short, mixed and green Tobacco. The quantity raised in the West is variously estimated at from 60,000 to 80,000 hhds. Thus all the unfavorable news which possibly could come in having been received, our market became more firmly settled, and with a very active demand both for export and home trade fully 9,000 hhds. were sold, of which 5,500 hhds. for export, chiefly for Spain, Italy and France, at well sustained prices and an advancing tendency on low grades, for which the demand was the most active; and it is a noticable fact that in all these heavy purchases scarcely any of the finer grades were included. Jobbers and manufacturers also stocked freely, and for desirable sweet colory lots very full prices were paid. *Quotations in Currency.*—Common Lugs, 6c.@6½c.; Good Lugs, 6½c.@9c.; Common Leaf, 8c.@12c.; Medium Leaf, 11c.@15c.: Good Leaf, 13c.@17c.; Fine Leaf, 15½c.@20c.; Selections, 18c.@23c. *Seedleaf Tobacco.*—Transaction in this article have been to a fair extent; the demand for export, with the exception of some small parcels has almost ceased, caused somewhat by the increased freight, and the scarcity of desirable goods, both as regards price and quality. There have been some transactions in common fillers, to take the place of low grade Kentucky for cutting purposes. We hear of some large purchases in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, for shipment, at from 13c.@16c. For consumption the demand has centered on Connecticut and State, for jobbing, but business in this branch does not meet the expectations of trade. The sales are 2,000 cases Connecticut, mostly 1866 crop, at from 18c.@25c., for running lots, 30c.@40c., for wrappery lots; 1,100 cases Ohio, part old, 3½c.@5c., 8½c.@12½c., 25c.@45c. for fine; 600 cases State, mostly 1866 crop, 8½c.@9½c., 12c.@18c.; 500 cases Pennsylvania, 10½c.@13½c. 18c.@32c. for fine. Quotations for Seedleaf: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers 7c.@10c. for old and 5c.@7c. for new; average lots, 25c.@40c. for old and 25c.@35c. for new; fine wrappers, 50c.@65c. for old and 25c.@50c. for new; New-York State fillers, 3½c.@5c. for old and 4½c.@5c for new; average lots, 8c.@18c. for old and 8c.@14c. for new; wrappers, 15c.@35c. for old and 12c.@30c. for new; Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 3c.@3½c. for old and 3c.@3½c.@4c. for new; average lots, 5c.@10c. for old and 9c.@16c. for new; wrappers, 12c.@30c. for old and 15c.@40c. for new. SPANISH TOBACCO—The sales of Havana reach 3,000 bales at improved rates, all lots of desirable quality being readily taken on arrival. The stock of old crop being exhausted, our jobbers are compelled to take the new, which, although of but fair quality as a crop, is very leafy, and on that account is much liked by our manufacturers. Of the receipts near 6,000 bales are for transhipment. Quotations: Poor, 70c.@75c.; Medium, 85c.@90c.; Fine, 95c.@$1 05. *Yara Tobacco*—There was considerable activity in this sort, some 450 bales changing hands at improved prices. One parcel of 207 bales ½ I and ½ II cuts, brought 80c., and some parcels of fine old crop were sold at from 85 to 92½c., duty paid. Good lots of this sort would command ready sale. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Has been but sparingly dealt in, the continued prevalence of the epidemic at the South, together with the still unsettled Treasury regulations, have had the effect of checking what would otherwise have been a very fair trade. Jobbers have bought lightly, and only for actual wants. For export a fair business has been done in black work, principally "tens," at prices somewhat above last month's quotations. Stocks of all desirable grades are getting lighter. We quote: Black Work—Common, 30c.@35c., tax paid; Good, 45c.@50c., tax paid; Fine, 6c.@70c., tax paid. Bright Work—Common, 35c.@45c. tax paid; Good, 50c.@75c., tax paid; Fine, 80c.@$1 25, tax paid. Black Work—Common, 15c.@20c., in bond; Good, 18c.@22c., in bond; Fine, 25c.@30c., in bond. Bright Work—Medium, 25c.@45c., in bond; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in October.

	Ky.	Va & N.C.	Ohio	Md.	Total.
Stock Oct. 1, 1867—hhds..	24,227	466	19	25	24,837
Received since......	4,609	83	..	1	4,693
Total......	28,836	549	19	26	29,530
Delivered since......	5,629	35	..	..	5,664
Stock, Nov. 1, 1867......	23,204	514	19	26	23,866

	Hhds.
Brooklyn Inspection—Stock Oct. 1, 1867......	6,034
Received since......	1,520
Total......	7,554
Delivered since......	1,582
Stock in Brooklyn Inspec'n Warehouse Nov. 1, '67..	5,972
Total stock......	29,838
Same time 1866......	25,380
Same time 1865......	42,441

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in October.

		Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.
Stock Oct. 1, 1867......	bales	4,850	....	....
Received since......	bales	7,583	....	245
Total......	bales	12,433	....	245
Sales and reshipments to Oct. 31......		7,744	....	175
Stock on hand Nov. 1, 1867......	bales	4,689	....	70
Stock on hand Nov. 1, 1866......	bales	8,393	116	604

WHISKY—Has been inactive at unchanged prices.

WOOL—The movements in this line during the past month Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING notice thus: "The Wool market during the past month has been very depressed, particularly for Domestic Fleece and Pulled, while stocks of the latter named are only light, and prices steadily declining down to our present quotations, being, in fact, from 2c. to 5c. below former rates. This state of the market is mostly to be accounted for by the undesirable condition of the Wool of the last clip, being generally an inferior one in quality, and with a great portion of unsound staple, heavier than usual and mixed with those hard black or pitch tops which cause an extra loss in cleansing. In the fleeces there are also dung locks and other impurities, with some exceptions, besides more twine than is needed; and adding such a difference to the ruling prices, the latter are in proportion not as low as they appear to be. We have learned from one of our largest consumers of wool that the average shrinking of fine grades of Pennsylvania and Ohio fleeces this year is 52 to 52½ per cent., not including the unwashed fleeces. The former preëminence of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio wool has been impaired by the introduction of the breed from Vermont with heavy fleeces, and those damaging black hard tops; and it is strange indeed that it should be so, as the Vermont wool has never enjoyed such a reputation in this country as Silesia or Saxony in Germany and everywhere else. The Wool Manufacturers' Association, being aware of the defective wool now grown with us, passed, at their meeting on the 2d inst., the following resolutions: Resolution 5—Manufacturers have suffered from over-production of particular kinds of goods. Wool-growers have equally suffered from over-production of certain kinds of wool. The wisest course for each class to adopt is to increase the variety of its products. 6—It would greatly benefit many branches of the woolen manufacture if, in addition to the ordinary wools now produced, there should be an increase in fine wools corresponding to the best Silesian Wools, and in combing Wools of English blood." Foreign Fine Wools are nominally at former rates, but little doing notwithstanding the insufficient light stock of it. Foreign Medium Wools are unchanged and neglected. Foreign Low Wools have suffered a further slight decline, and sales have been light. The recent accounts from European markets make mention of a depressed state in general, in the manufacturing districts and in the Wool Markets, in consequence of which the prices of desirable Wools had somewhat suffered, and among the faulty and undesirable kinds the effect was even greater and more apparent. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1866 were 59,526 bales, 36,713,112 lbs.; from Jan. 1 to Sept. 28, 1867, 30,996 bales, 15,854,453 lbs.; for the month ending Oct. 26, 1867, 2,909 bales, 1,197,001 lbs.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Extra and above......	45@47
¾ and ¾ blood do......	40@43
Common and ¼ do......	37@39
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece......	58@62
Extra to XX do......	50@53
½ and ¾ blood do......	43@46
Common and ¼......	39@41
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Extra and above......	42@44
½ and ¾ blood fleece......	38@40
Common and ¼ fleece......	36@37
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces......	40@43
Unwashed fleeces......	27@31
Unwashed fleece, burry......	16@19
Texas.	
Washed fleece......	33@35
Unwashed fleece med. to fine......	22@28
Common fleece......	18@20
Common fleece, burry......	14@18
California and Oregon.	
Washed fleece, medium......	40@42
Unwashed fleece, medium and fine......	22@30
Unwashed fleece, coarse......	18@20
Unwashed burry, coarse......	12@17
Pulled fine......	32@37
Pulled medium......	29@31
Pulled common......	24@26
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra......	42@48
New-York City, super......	38@42
New-York City, No. 1......	28@33
New-York City, No. 2......	13@16
Lambs......	32@37
Western limed pulled......	28@31
Southern limed pulled......	28@28
Tub Washed......	40@48

Also, of South American Wool.

	Class.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, Banda Oriental and Montevideo:		
Unwashed Merino and Saxony......	1	33@42
Unwashed first Mestiza......	..	27@37
Unwashed second Mestiza......	..	25@33
Unwashed third Mestiza......	..	22@30
Unwashed fourth Mestiza......	3	20@23
Unwashed common Mestiza......	3	18@19
Washed Mestiza......	1	40@42
Washed common Mestiza......	3	28@30
Corientes, fine to medium, unwashed......	1	24@25
Corientes, Creola, unwashed......	3	20@21
Entre Rios, washed......	3-1	35@37
Entre Rios, unwashed......	3-1	18@32
Cordova, unwashed......	3	32@36
Sanjago, washed......	1	32@36
St. Luis......	3	34@36
Rio Grande, Mestiza, fine white washed...	1	34@36
Rio Grande, common superior, washed white......	3	34@36
Rio Grande, fair, washed white......	..	32@34
Rio Grande, burry, washed white......	..	21@23
Rio Grande, black, washed......	..	25@27
Rio Grande, common white, unwashed......	..	22@23
Rio Grande, burry, black and mixed, unwashed......	..	15@17
Peruvian, washed......	1	—@—
Peruvian, unwashed......	1	24@25
Peruvian, limed, pulled......	1	22@24
Chilian, unwashed fine fleece......	1	23@24
Chilian, unwashed medium fleece......	..	22@23
Chilian, unwashed common fleece......	3	24@25
Valparaiso, unwashed fine......	1	25@26
Valparaiso, unwashed coarse......	3	24@25
Mexican, washed fine......	1	27@30
Mexican, washed medium......	3	21@24
Mexican, unwashed fine......	1	20@24
Mexican, unwashed medium to common..	3	17@20

FREIGHTS—Have been less active to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 15,000 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 12d. ⅌ bushel. For London, 600 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl., and 7,500 bushels Wheat at 11d. ⅌ bushel. For Cork and orders, a bark with 300 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For Antwerp, a ship with Petroleum at 5s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAYS & TOMPKINS
Have removed to No. 11 WALL-ST.
JACOB HAYS,
M. TOMPKINS, JR.
NEW-YORK, October, 1867.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—An election for eight members of the council of this institution will be held at the council room in the University on MONDAY next. The roll will be open from 9 to 10 A. M.
HOWARD CROSBY, Secretary.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

A PAIR OF YOUNG GREY FOXES FOR SALE.—To be seen at C. M. BAGOT'S, No. 145 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY
PARMELE BROTHERS
IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals, carefully prepared for family and office use.
Orders received at No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

COKE $3 PER CHALDRON, DELIVERED, best quality, large and clean, no smoke or smell, easily kindled. Send your orders to Manhattan Coke office, 15th-st. and Avenue C. J. SMITH.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COUPE FOR SALE.—ONE IN EXCELLENT condition will be sold at a sacrifice. Can be seen at CHARLES BEARDSLEY'S, corner of Broadway and 37th-st. Price $525.

FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN LEAVING the City, a pair of gray horses, 15½ hands, sound, kind and good travelers. Inquire at private stable No. 8 West 17th-st.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE AGUSPEMOKUK NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY will be held at the house of the President on MONDAY EVENING, November 4, at 7 P. M. A full attendance of the members is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 2, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1½ o'clock, DON BUCEFALO.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, EMILIA GALOTTI; Mlle. Fanny Janauschek in two characters.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS and LES AMOURS DE CLEOPATRA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock—MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, HENRY DUNBAR. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, E. L. Davenport, Holland, Young, Ringgold, Browne, Williamson, Rockwell, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Mary Barrett.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock—MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, FANCHON, THE CRICKET. Leading characters by Miss Fannie B. Price and Mr. D. Hanchett.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, INSHAVOGUE; OR, WEARING OF THE GREEN, and THRICE MARRIED. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Florence.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHYLOCK and CINDERELLA. Leading characters by Leffingwell and Mrs. Sedley Brown.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 1-2 and EVENING at 8, PALE JANET; or THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; LIVING GORILLA, and 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock—MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, DEVIL'S AUCTION; OR, THE GOLDEN BRANCH. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock—MATINEE.
THIS EVENING commencing at 8 o'clock, NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT. L. F. Harrison, Director, assisted by Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Mr. Oscar Pfeiffer, Mr. Rudolph Hennig, Sig. Abella, Mr. Theo. Thomas.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
Atlantic-st., corner Clinton.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT. H. Draper, Director, assisted by Mesdames Varian, Hoffman, Sophie Mozart, Miss Teresa Lenting, Messrs. J. W. Hill, H. R. Romeyn, E. Duchesne, R. Mayo, E. Hoffman, A. H. Pease, Miss Lacoste.
SUNDAY EVENING, SACRED CONCERT.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock—MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ARTHUR SKETCHLEY—THE ADVENTURES OF MRS. BROWN.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY, commencing at 9 o'clock. Exhibition of PAGE'S PAINTINGS.

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The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The latest advices from Italy state that the French troops had entered Rome. No enthusiasm was manifested on their appearance. Garibaldi was still in front of the city with an army estimated at 5,000 men. He was constantly receiving recruits. The headquarters of the National party at Florence had been closed by order of the Italian Government, and the action of relief committees suspended.

The *Provincial Correspondenten*, published at Berlin, semi-officially announces that the Prussian Government will interfere in the affairs of Italy if necessary to preserve the peace of Europe.

The Paris *Moniteur* declares that Napoleon has demanded an explanation from Victor Emmanuel regarding the latter's invasion of Papal territory.

Lord William Rosse, a celebrated astronomer, died at London, yesterday, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

Two policemen were shot, probably by Fenians, in the streets of Dublin on Wednesday night. A reward of £1,000 has been offered for the arrest of the assassins.

The marriage of King George, of Greece, and the Princess Olga was celebrated yesterday at St. Petersburgh, with great ceremony.

Allen and four other Fenians, who were on trial at Manchester for murder, were yesterday convicted of that offence. Gen. Warren is now on trial before the Commission at Dublin.

GENERAL.

A dispatch from St. Louis announces that the Indian Peace Commissioners have concluded a treaty of peace with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. These tribes are to have a reservation in Southern Kansas, and are to receive $30,000 annually and a certain amount of clothing. They are to cease depredating upon the whites, and are to permit the construction of the Pacific Railroad. The people of Kansas who are opposed to having Indians located within the borders of their State pronounce the treaty a "hollow truce."

On Thursday night a mob proceeded to the jail at Franklin, Ind., and forcibly took therefrom two men, who were charged with murder, and subsequently hung them in the suburbs of the town. At the first attempt to hang one of them the rope broke, but, another having been procured, the unfortunate man was executed. Yesterday another murderer was executed at Anderson, Ind.

We transfer to our columns from the Troy *Times* the reply of Hon. David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of United States Revenue, to the report on our State finances, taxation, &c., submitted to the Constitutional Convention by Hon. S. E. Church, Chairman of the Finance Committee of that body.

By the fire which occurred in Richmond on Monday night, H. P. Walker, Esq., British Consul, lost his household furniture, books and papers, including all the records of his predecessor, Mr. Bunch. Mr. Walker has been absent in Europe for some time, but is expected back daily.

Gov. Harrison, of New-Hampshire, and Gov. English, of Connecticut, have issued proclamations appointing Thursday, the 28th inst., as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

Vice-Admiral Porter has written a letter recommending that a marine school be established at this port. Secretary Welles favors the project and advises the passage of a law authorizing it.

The Rutherford Park Hotel at Boiling Springs, N. J., was destroyed by fire Thursday night. The loss, about $50,000, is partly covered by insurance.

LOCAL.

A motion was made yesterday in the Supreme Court, Judge Sutherland presiding, in the case of Abby A. Kinnier vs. Thaddeus C. Kinnier, for alimony and counsel fees to the plaintiff. The action is brought for a limited divorce on the ground of abandonment, and one of the defences set up is that an illegal divorce was obtained in Illinois between one Pomeroy and the plaintiff in this suit; that afterward Kinnier married plaintiff without knowledge of this illegal divorce, hence that he, Mr. Kinnier, is not the husband of the plaintiff, and if not the husband, of course not bound to pay alimony. The decision of the Court was reserved.

The Republicans of the Fourth Senatorial District held a meeting last evening at No. 185 Spring-street, and were addressed by Major Haggerty, Chas. T. Polhamus, William B. White and others.

The examination into the cause of the *Dean Richmond* disaster was continued before the official inspectors yesterday. Nothing new was elicited from the witnesses. The investigation will close on the part of the officers to-day.

A man named Golden was arrested yesterday on a charge of attempting to register irregularly in the Eighth District of the Fifth Ward.

In this City yesterday 61,808 voters were registered. Thus far this year 106,290 have been registered.

In Brooklyn yesterday 19,765 voters were registered. Thus far in that city 45,397 names have been enrolled this year.

Breadstuffs and Cotton were generally lower yesterday on a moderately active market. Rio Coffee and Mess Pork were firmer and more sought after. Lard, Tallow and Petroleum were depressed and declining. Other articles varied slightly. The Freight market was less active.

In the line of family marketing supplies were liberal as a rule, and buyers had generally any existing advantage, though the changes in prices of the leading articles were not important. Butter continued scarce and high. Eggs also very firm. Meats about steady. Fish rather easy in most instances. Fruit and Vegetables essentially unaltered.

There is a slight depression in the live stock markets, except swine. The receipts of beef cattle are nearly 1,000 less since Monday than they were one week ago. The number of cattle offered exceeds the demand. There is so much dullness in the dead meat markets that butchers seem to be very indifferent about purchasing more live stock. Very few cattle are sold for more than 16c. ℔ lb. net weight. Most of the sales are made at 13c.@15c. ℔ lb. The whole number of beeves since Monday is 3,780. Sheep continue heavy. Good mutton sheep are in fair request at 5c.@5½c. ℔ lb., live weight. Very few sell for 6c. Fat lambs, of which there are but few, are taken at 5c.@7c. ℔ lb. The large numbers of poor sheep make an exceedingly dull market. Swine continue in large receipt, an active market and quick sales for prime animals. It is estimated that prices have advanced about ⅛c.@¼c. ℔ lb. since Monday last. Prime dressed hogs sell readily for 8¾c.@9c. ℔ lb. A few lots of prime Western hogs sold for 7 3-16c. ℔ lb., and another lot for 6¾c.@7c. ℔ lb., live weight.

The Elections and the South.

There can be little doubt that the result of the October elections contributed very largely to the decision of the whites in the Southern States to have nothing to do with the election under the Reconstruction act. Up to that time there seemed to be a general and increasing disposition to make the best of the inevitable and to do all in their power to secure for their States as good a Constitution as possible. The wisest and best men of the South were united in regarding this as required by a wise and sincere regard for the public good.

But the Democratic gains of October inspired them with new hopes. They saw in them indications of renewed Democratic supremacy,—to be followed by the repeal of all the reconstruction acts, the withdrawal of the suffrage from the blacks, and a restoration of absolute political power in the South to the white classes who had it before the war. In some parts of the South, it seems to be well established, that they even anticipate a repeal of the Constitutional Amendment by which Slavery was abolished, or at all events payment to the owners for all the slaves that have been set free.

How absurd and short-sighted all these expectations are, every candid and dispassionate man knows full well. But they have had a most disastrous effect upon the political action of the Southern States. They induced their white citizens to refuse all participation in the elections, and thus not only threw the whole power of those States into the hands of the blacks, but implanted the seeds of a bitter hostility between the races which may lead to the most deplorable results hereafter. It is precisely here that the worst effect of Democratic successes is to be traced. Upon the actual policy and action of the North they can have little effect. They hold forth no prospect of the return of the Democrats to power in the nation next year, nor can they bring about any change in the party complexion of Congress for two years to come. But they betray the people of the South into most lamentable mistakes of policy, and induce them to take a course which will postpone the actual work of reconstruction for many years to come, if it does not defeat it altogether.

It is, therefore, of very great importance that the influence of New-York is not thrown into the same scale. A Democratic victory in this State would add greatly to the tendencies already so powerful and so mischievous in the South.

Bankrupt Discharges—Important Decision.

The decision in bankruptcy in the case of Patterson, an abstract of which will be found in another column, is one of the most important which has been made under the Bankrupt Law. The question was one arising upon the wording of the statute. It was a question whether any property which a bankrupt may acquire, after he has filed his petition for adjudication of bankruptcy, goes to his creditors, or is taken by him free from any such liability. It is one of importance to a great many bankrupts and a great many creditors. It may seem that it would be inequitable for a bankrupt to be allowed to take to himself a large estate if he should inherit one the day after his petition was filed. But that apparent injustice is inherent in bankrupt laws. Such a chance may happen to him, at whatever period the point of discharge may have been fixed. It is only of importance that that point of discharge shall be everywhere the same.

The result of this decision, if it is acquiesced in, will be to fix the point of discharge at the date of the filing of the petition. It even appears that this must be the date, no matter whether the petition is made conformably to the statute or not. If he files any sort of a petition, with any sort of schedules attached to it, his discharge will date from that day, if he gets it at all. It would seem fully as reasonable to hold that the filing of a petition and schedules which are not according to the statute, should not be effective in this way, but that the petition should not be deemed to be filed until it at least appeared upon its face to be according to statute. However, that, perhaps, is not a very important point under the law. The having a uniform rule on the subject is, however, of very great importance.

Negro Supremacy—Is it an Accident or a Necessity?

"Three millions of blacks are to rule eight millions of whites" was substantially the cry with which Gov. Seymour attempted to fire the Democratic heart of Brooklyn. It is the cry everywhere relied upon for effect by the Northern opponents of the Reconstruction Law. And it is undoubtedly calculated to be effective. The domination of one race or class over another is so essentially repugnant to American ideas of government, that any scheme based upon it could not be expected to meet with permanent favor. What, then, are the merits of this cry? Does it indicate a fact inherent in the law, or is it an adroit expression of a result for which the whites can properly blame only themselves?

As a matter of fact, apart from the considerations in which it has its origin, the supremacy of the blacks in the States which have held elections for a Convention must be conceded. In Alabama, Louisiana, Virginia and Georgia they hold control of the Convention. The work of State reorganization will be in the hands of a majority of delegates who could not have been elected without their votes. To this extent, in the States named, negro supremacy is an accomplished fact. That it is pregnant with causes of anxiety, and possibly of peril, few except the extremists are disposed to deny. The manner in which it has been produced is a point not quite so distinctly understood. The opponents of Congress declare it an inevitable consequence of the reconstruction plan. But, probably, they come nearer the truth who represent it to be a product of white opposition to the law, and therefore a consequence of action which, aiming at the defeat of the law, begins with an effort to make it odious.

So far as the intent of the law is concerned, nothing appears to justify the allegation of black supremacy. To render Gov. Seymour's statement of the case even passably accurate, we are required to assume that black enfranchisement and white disfranchisement are equal in their universality. Only on the hypothesis that both have been sweeping in their operation, is the asserted domination of blacks over whites intelligible. Nothing of this sort, however, was contemplated by Congress in the enactment of the measure, which, while conferring the suffrage on the freedmen, leaves the great body of the white citizens in the possession of votes. There are widely operating disabilities, unquestionably. Many thousands are debarred from voting and from holding office who might be profitably permitted to avail themselves of both. In this respect the law is unwisely proscriptive. We have held from the outset that disabilities of any kind should be restricted to the comparatively few who were conspicuous in promoting or conducting the rebellion, and many Republicans in Congress entertain the same opinion. But though some are proscribed who can ill be spared from the process of reorganization, it is necessary to remember that the great body of the whites are in no degree affected by the imposition of disabilities. An overwhelming majority in every State are as free to vote now as before the war. The domination of the freedmen, therefore, necessarily occurs only in those States which have a majority of black residents. In States whose population comprises a majority of whites, the reorganizing power virtually remained vested in them. If they have thrown away their privilege by refusing to register, or by staying away from the polls, or by voting against a Convention, the fault is wholly their own.

The motives which have actuated the whites in pursuing one or another of these courses are various. Some resolved to stand by their rebel leaders, and to exercise no privilege from which they are excluded. Others have taken abstract positions, and refuse to recognize a law which, in their judgment, is constitutionally invalid. Behind and above all other considerations, however, has been and is the hostility of a class, heretofore dominant, to the enacted equality of the race until now in bondage. In this circumstance especially the "sulky stubbornness" of the Southern whites had its rise. Their horror of negro votes may be natural enough, in view of the recent relations of the races. But their horror of negro equality has been vastly more intense. Their protest against negro supremacy, then, divested of disguises, resolves itself into a protest against the invasion of their own political supremacy. Their hostility to negro government is less of a reality than their hostility to negro participation in any government. And since the negroes were vested with the franchise in spite of them, and were protected in the exercise of votes in defiance of them, they cultivated a "sulky stubbornness," and allowed the negroes to carry matters in their own way.

Such a result is very much to be deplored. It darkens the future of the South and adds to the perplexities of a question already greatly complicated. But the difficulties it interposes to the successful working of the reconstruction scheme are not to be accepted as evidence of its defects or of injustice in the leading objects at which it aims. Harsh it is in many particulars, and dangerous, perhaps, in its creation of political power out of ignorant, semi-civilized elements. Time, however, and the healing influences of a restored Union, might be relied upon to gradually remove its harshness; and the danger would have been materially reduced had the whites accepted the situation, and exerted themselves to mitigate its embarrassments. Their obstinate refusal to do either of these things—their rejection of the conditions prescribed and their antagonism to the equality which constitutes the fundamental principle of the law, must deprive them of sympathy to which otherwise they would have been entitled, and lessen the influence of appeals which they may address to Congress on the subject. Even qualified compliance with the requirements of Congress would have indicated a spirit to which the North could not have been indifferent. But the dogged defiance which has thus far governed their proceedings, and the unyielding opposition not only to universal but to partial negro suffrage, are indications of a temper which has slight claims upon the magnanimity or forbearance of the country. The South might have "stooped to conquer" with fair chances of profit. Its failure to bend even to the inevitable, and to recognize lessons which are irreversible, may entail excitement and trouble, but the heaviest loss will, after all, fall upon its own people.

The Election--Forged Naturalization Papers.

There is the usual activity in the manufacture of American citizens, which election times so strongly favor. It is, naturally, an object of ambition with a large class of new-comers, to take part in the management of public affairs, and as a preliminary step thereto, a considerable number of the vast multitude of emigrants that land at Castle Garden desire to secure for themselves, as soon as they can, the political *status* which first gives them a vote and which enables them thereafter to aspire as fast as may be to some of the highest offices in the gift of the people.

At the present time, the claims for admission to the immunities and the substantial rewards of citizenship are reported to be unusually numerous; and, if we are to believe the evidence before us, these claims are not neglected. Forged naturalization papers are the order of the day. Strong partisan advocates allege that they are issued by the thousand. *That* we hardly think probable. But there are a good many of them about the streets, and several arrests have been made where a clear case of forgery is likely to be proven. Citizen James Golden's title and birthright is disputed so far that Capt. Petty, of the Metropolitan Police, has had him arrested and has lodged him in the Leonard-street Police Station, where he probably remains at this moment, unless sufficient bail has been procured for his enlargement. We know nothing to the discredit of Mr. Golden, either as a stranger or a citizen. We know nothing of the motives which actuated him in aiming at citizenship, as it might be said, prematurely. We do not even attempt to judge how he desired to cast his vote in the pending contest. But we should hope that all good citizens, no matter what party they belong to, would unite in reprobating a violation of the naturalization laws. They are surely liberal enough now. We have all the advantage of cosmopolitan sentiment in New-York that any people could desire. We are all liberal and tolerant toward each other—more liberal and tolerant than any other community of equal size on the face of the earth. No one in New-York, who comes here with moderately honest intent, has anything to fear, or anything to crave. He is not asked whence he came or how he came? He is not required to subscribe to any creed nor to relinquish any national or sectarian preference or prejudice he may have formed elsewhere. It is simply required of him that he should work for his living, and do that in as fair and straight a way as he may have grace given to him. Fulfilling these conditions the stranger here stands on an equal footing with the foremost native-born American. The intelligent sentiment of the community has generally favored the notion that this was about all that good people, coming hither from other countries could expect, until—the reasonable probationary period prescribed by our naturalization laws having expired—the new comer should take his full degree as a citizen of the United States. No one has complained of the laws affecting adopted citizens, that they are illiberal. And until they are formally repealed, we cannot see that any party will or *can* gain by attempting to contravene them.

How far the frauds in the present registering of names have gone we cannot venture even to conjecture. We are advised that *thousands* of forged papers have been uttered. *That*, it is not easy to believe; because the mere magnitude of the fraud would make detection all the more easy. It does seem probable, however, that the device—as weak as it is wicked—of giving a class of aspiring voters certificates of naturalization has come into play, and that it is one of the frauds against which honest voters will have to contend on Tuesday next.

Hon. Mrs. Yelverton.

We understand that Hon. Mrs. Yelverton, whose arrival in this country some weeks since has been already mentioned, will give a public reading from English and American poets at Irving Hall, on the evening of Thursday next, Nov. 7. Her name has been made widely known on both sides the Atlantic by her persistent struggle in the English Law Courts to vindicate her reputation against what was clearly shown to be the dishonest and unprincipled trickery of one supposed to be an Irish "gentleman." Her readings are said to have been highly successful in Great Britain, and we presume they will attract large audiences here.

The State Assembly.

We cannot congratulate the "Independent Voter" who writes us in denunciation of *Judge* Benedict for making political speeches and being a candidate for the Assembly, or the accuracy of his political information. Judge C. L. Benedict lives in Brooklyn and is neither a candidate for office nor does he make political speeches. Mr. E. C. Benedict lives in the Fifteenth Ward of this City and is not a Judge in any Court. He was nominated for the Assembly and would have made a most valuable member if he had remained a candidate and had been elected.

He has, however, declined the nomination and Mr. James P. Richmond has been nominated in his stead by the Union men of the Seventh District. He is a young man of decided ability, of unspotted reputation and of great popularity in the district. He will receive much more than a party vote, and his election is by no means impossible.

Col. George B. Van Brunt, who is the Union candidate for Assembly in the Twentieth District, has a good war record, and is well known to be a man of energy and of upright character. He was at the capture of Port Royal, and won rapid promotion by valuable and conspicuous service in the field.

The New-York Democracy Accused of Impoliteness.

To the Democratic Executive Committee:

Gentlemen: The next time you have a mass meeting in New-York City and invite distinguished orators from abroad to address you, and then turn them into the streets to speak, while your own citizens are comfortably housed to speak in Cooper Institute, you need not be surprised if your local favorites are hissed down by the audience and your distinguished visitors quit the scene in disgust. This is not the first time the Democracy of New-York City have shown that want of decency and politeness toward strangers that involved good breeding, gratitude and the reputation of the party for hospitality. If your Committee are engaged in the business of making great men out of local material get up an express occasion for it. Rent the Institute and give them the amplest opportunity to splurge, but when you invite strangers of national fame here let the little people at home whose fair feathers are just beginning to peep out, be modestly kept in the back ground.

A Democrat.

MINOR TOPICS.

The white people in different parts of the South have lately been asking Government for more troops to maintain order, and preserve them from apprehended riots and insurrections by the negroes. At the same time, the Congressional Executive Committee (curiously enough) have received appeals from Southern negroes, saying that they "stand in fear of violence, and suggesting that they be allowed to form military companies." All this is exceedingly painful and ominous news for those who seek the welfare of both races in the South, and who have labored to secure such harmony of feeling as would enable them to live and labor together for all time to come. These things are appalling. They forebode a future which we would rather not contemplate, and whose horrors can only be averted by statesmanship and wisdom, not merely on the part of the Government, but on the part of the governing *people* of the United States.

We are sorry to see so many Republicans assenting helplessly to the Democratic boast that the State of New-York will inevitably be carried by the Democrats on Tuesday next. There is, beyond doubt, a large majority of Republicans in the State, and if the Democrats triumph, it will only be through the apathy of the Republicans, or their dissensions, or their dissatisfaction with the local candidates or platform of the party. It only needs a full Republican vote, or something near it, to be polled, for New-York to retain her position as a Republican State. If the Republicans act in accordance with this fact, they will secure victory. If they continue to act as though they had given the State up in advance to the Democratic Party, it will be an easy thing for the Democrats to justify their boastings.

President Johnson seems to be becoming as great a mystery as the Sphynx. The Boston *Post* says that a Mr. Bogy (a ghostly name) has been in confidential intercourse with him for some time, and can make nothing of him. He has been heard to express the opinion that the President "seems to be controlled by some mysterious influence which is impenetrable," and that he doubts now whether he will "do anything which will meet the wishes or expectations of his friends." This probably means that all the parties and cliques and wire-pullers who have been proclaiming so loudly that the President was about to change his Cabinet and disperse Congress, and give all the offices to the Copperheads, and give the conduct of affairs generally into *their* hands, begin to find out that they are mistaken. It is, of course, always assumed by omniscient politicians that Presidents and other high functionaries are tools in somebody's hands. What if it should turn out after all that Mr. Johnson does exactly as he pleases without consulting anybody in particular?

In the Massachusetts campaign, as in that of New-York, the Democrats are making tremendous efforts to connect the question of reconstruction with that of free liquor. Such calls as this for meetings may be seen in the Boston papers: "Citizens who are dissatisfied with the Congressional plan of reconstruction *and* with the Prohibitory Law, are requested to meet," &c. What possible link of logic can connect these two issues, it is hard to explain. Anti-prohibition Republican meetings have nominated Democrats for office, and prohibitionists, in their turn, have bolted Republican nominees. All the caucuses in all parts of Massachusetts show that the national issue has been engulfed in the local issue. Or, rather, let us say, that the national issue has been—not swallowed up, but postponed till next year. On any national question, Massachusetts polls enormous majorities; she has but two parties, Republican and Scattering. On the local issue, however, Mr. Adams may poll a strong minority vote—say, at the outside, 50,000.

The *World* having taken two weeks to think about it, announces that the Times and *Tribune* are "dreadfully worried about the success" of the "Southern school book" scheme, and make a terrible pother in their issues of the 15th and 17th about sectionalism." On the contrary, we are quite tranquil on this subject, and by no means "dreadfully worried;" what we said concerned not the "success," but the failure of the scheme; and the pother, "terrible" or otherwise, was not made by the papers just alluded to, but by the *Richmond Whig*, through the means of a Southern gentleman, a Professor in a Virginia College at that, and the brother of the Confederate Major-General Ewell. This authority, which the *World* may be disposed to accept and quote, declared that "teachings indirectly, if not directly, sectional, are through this series to be introduced into Southern institutions of learning;" and again, he says, "I most earnestly protest against any such attempt to create sectional literature and science." Let the *World* think this over another fortnight, and it will see that it is Southern teachers who are now making the "pother about sectionalism."

Gen. Henry A. Wise is greatly tormented by the attempts of various literary people to rehearse to the world the story of his military exploits in the Confederate service. Mr. E. A. Pollard has made two attempts of this kind—one in his "Lost Cause," and another more recently in a book styled "Lee and his Lieutenants." The publishers sent a copy of the latter to Gen. Wise, asking that he would write them his opinion of it—which he has done, and has, moreover, published it. It is not favorable, nor are the terms in which it is conveyed at all complimentary. "If the author," he says, "by sending it meant a kindness, he don't know what insult and injury are, if a compliment, he blundered most awkwardly; and, if to taunt me with his travesty of my biography, he is simply insolent;" and he proceeds at considerable length, and with decided emphasis to express his opinion concerning Mr. Pollard and his books. If the General has fought with his sword as vigorously and able as he does with his pen, secession might not have proved a "lost cause." Who knows?

New Material for Paper.

The high cost of rags for the manufacture of paper has led to long-continued and costly attempts to substitute other articles, such as wood, straw, bamboo, cornstalk, husks, &c., but owing to the great expense for chemicals and the machinery necessary for converting the materials into pulp, the cost of paper has not to any considerable extent been reduced.

It is now alleged that the okra plant, which grows luxurantly in all parts of the United States, possesses all the requisites for making every description of paper, from the common wrapping to the finest book or bank-note paper, either sized or non-sized without the addition of any other material whatever. It is claimed that this has been practically demonstrated, and that the discoverer has, within the past few months, manufactured by the most simple and economical process, in different mills, a variety of samples of papers which, although made under very unfavorable circumstances, possess all the characteristics of paper made from linen rags and manilla rope. If this should turn out to be true it cannot fail very greatly to affect the price of paper, as the okra can be raised cheaply and abundantly. We understand that arrangements have been made for commencing the manufacture of okra paper this season.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, Nov. 1.

DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

The National Democratic Resident Executive Committee met at the Metropolitan Hotel in this city this morning. Consideration was given to the general subject of a thorough and active campaign, and a vigorous prosecution of a line of policy looking to the approaching Presidental election. An address to the voters who vote at the November elections was adopted, and was issued to-day. It calls upon every American freeman to remember that one day spent in the service of his country, may avert many days of national disaster and distress. It is signed by Charles Mason, Iowa, chairman; Thos. B. Florence, Pennsylvania; Henry W. Harrington, Indiana; Samuel J. Randall, Pennsylvania; James G. Berrett, Washington; Cornelius Wendell, Washington; Wm. Flinn, Washington, secretary. The Committee adjourned to meet at the same place on Thursday next, Nov. 7, when its action will be materially influenced by the result of the elections next Tuesday.

THE ORDNANCE COMMITTEE.

The Ordnance Committee met to-day and appointed a Sub-Committee, consisting of Cameron, Schenck and Logan, to complete the taking of testimony concerning the contracts of the Navy Department for artillery and projectiles during the war. The Committee will soon take up the cases of those manufacturers of small arms whose contracts were annulled by the War Department. An inquiry into the cost and servicability of heavy guns on forts and war vessels will also be instituted.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

Previous to the suspension of Secretary Stanton he fixed Nov. 1 as the time when certain of the railroads to which the President had granted extension on their indebtedness should expire. The Nashville and Chattanooga Road, a short time since, made application to Gen. Grant for a further extension beyond this date. He has decided that no more extensions will be given to Southern railroads.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

In a claim for the second installment of bounty by a soldier at home on furlough, on the grounds that regiments mustered out in the field were allowed pay while *en route* to and until they arrived at State rendezvous, the place of final discharge and payment; and the time thus paid for embraced the full period of eighteen months. The proper accounting officer decides that as he had no journey to perform, he is consequently entitled neither to travel pay, subsistence in kind nor commutation therefor, his discharge taking effect immediately on the muster out of his regiment. He was neither subject to military orders after that date nor entitled to pay; and having served less than eighteen months, the second installment had not matured, and no bounty is due.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The Secretary of War has issued an order raising the standard of qualifications for appointment to the army to what it was before the war, which will require proficiency in several branches of higher mathematics, including plain and solid geometry, logarithims, &c. A more thorough examination is also required. The result of which will be a diminution in the number of applications.

THE RICHMOND ELECTION.

John H. Gilmer, the rebel lawyer who protested against the legality of the election ordered by Gen. Schofield in Virginia, arrived here from Richmond to-day, and hopes to obtain interference from the President or Gen. Grant with Gen. Schofield's action, and to sustain his protest.

LIEUT. COMMANDER CUSHING.

Lieut. Commander William B. Cushing sailed from the navy-yard last evening in command of the U. S. steamer *Maumee* for China and Japan. The *Maumee* is to be attached to the China squadron, but her special business will be to look after the pirates who infest the waters of China and Japan, and who have been committing serious depredations of late upon unarmed merchantmen. The *Maumee* is a light draught screw steamer, carrying six guns, and it is thought that she will be peculiarly adapted to pursuing the piratical crafts up the shallow rivers, into which they are in the habit of fleeing when pursued by a man-of-war. Commander Cushing will be remembered as the officers whose daring exploit resulted in the destruction of the ram *Albemarle*. He is the youngest Lieutenant-Commander in the navy, and is generally known as the Duke of Albemarle.

RISTORI.

Ristori appeared in "Elizabeth" to-night to a crowded and highly fashionable audience. She was most enthusiastically received.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Logan arrived to-day, greatly improved in health and ready to assume his duties as a member of several important Congressional committees which have been waiting for him.

GEN. HOWARD'S REPORT.

Gen. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has completed his annual report and laid it before the Secretary of War. It is quite long and unusually interesting. It contains many important facts and likewise a number of suggestions, not the least of which is the recommendation that the Bureau be discontinued as a separate institution in July next, when the law expires. He says no changes have been made in the organization or practical working of the Bureau except such as have been caused by the appointment of District Commanders under the Reconstruction Act. The Commissioner expresses himself grateful for hearty coöperation of the Military Commanders, who, by detailing officers, have enabled him to materially reduce the number of Bureau agents, twenty-eight civil agents having been discharged and forty-eight volunteer officers mustered out. He notices the working of the Reconstruction Acts, and says their effect has been good, and that the freedmen as a people are making rapid progress in education, science, arts and all branches of industry. The amount of abandoned land in possession of the Bureau is 215,024 acres, and the number of pieces of town-property is 959. A large part of the abandoned land is of a swampy character, and scarcely any of it yields revenue; the greater proportion of it is merely in the nominal possession of the Bureau, and would ere this have been turned over to former owners under the law, had they made application therefor. The Commissioner says:

The business of adjusting claims of colored soldiers has greatly increased in good results. The total number of claims presented during the year is 5,535, of which 755 have been finally adjusted, and the balance are now waiting action in the Treasury Department. The amount collected and paid to claimants has been $64,494 29. The amount of certificates received by the Commissioner and ordered paid under the act of Congress of March 29, 1867, is $890,713. Transportation has been furnished to 778 refugees, and 16,931 freedmen, to enable them to reach places where they can provide for themselves. Teachers and agents have also been transported. The hospitals heretofore maintained by the Bureau, are being rapidly closed and dispensaries substituted as a much more economical means of giving relief to the sick. The number of refugees treated by the medical department during the year ending Aug. 31, '67, was 8,853, of whom 191 died. The number of freedmen treated was 135,296, of whom 4,640 died. The number of Commissioners, medical officers and private physicians employed by the Bureau was 178, of whom 105 were on duty at the end of the year. The report states that but few cases of cholera and almost none of yellow fever have occurred among freedmen, and there has been very little suffering or mortality from any disease. Insane freedmen have not been provided for by civil authorities, but are still cared for by the Bureau. The average cost of medicines and medical attention during the year was $2 73 per patient. Commissary supplies were issued to a limited extent, but every effort has been made and is still making to induce the civil authorities to support their poor. The average number of rations issued during the year ending 1st of September, was 11,658 per day, furnished in accordance with regulations heretofore governing the Bureau. In the latter part of the Winter destitution become so great in some sections that urgent appeals were made for a more general distribution of supplies, and Congress authorized extension of relief to all classes of destitute persons throughout the South. Under this act half a million of dollars was set apart as a special relief fund. The total amount of supplies furnished by this fund was 850,400 pounds of bacon and pork and 6,809,300 pounds of corn. The total number of persons receiving relief is reported at 233,372; the average number was about 58,000, the highest number being in July, 82,000. Considerably more than half the number were whites. The whole amount expended was $445,993. That is nearly $8 to each person for the period of four months, or $2 per month. This special relief was discontinued in August, the supplies remaining on hand being reserved for those who may require help during the coming Winter. The schools are considered the most important field of operations under the charge of the Bureau. The eagerness of freedmen for education does not in the least flag. The amount is greater than ever before. All the normal and training schools are well attended, and the happiest and most valuable results are following from the efforts of the Bureau in educational matters. The total number of day and night and industrial schools reported is 2,207, with 2,442 teachers, of whom 699 are colored. The number of scholars is 130,735, being an increase of 40,000 since the last annual report of the schools. Ten thousand and fifty-six are maintained wholly or in part by freedmen, and they have 391 school buildings. The average amount of tuition paid per month by freedmen was $14,555.

The Commissioner shows, under the head of finance, that the appropriations to the Bureau for the year ending July 1, 1867, amounted to $3,836,300, and expenditures for eleven months, ending with 31st of August, amounted to $3,597,397 65. The principal items of expenditure are the following: For schools and school-buildings, $553,916; subsistence stores, including special relief under the act of last March, $1,460,326; transportation, $227,755; salaries of agents, clerks, &c., $521,420; medical department, $331,000; quarters, fuel, &c., $135,100; clothing, $116,688. The surplus from unexpended appropriations for this year will be sufficient for the purposes of the Bureau during the present fiscal year, ending next July.

The Commissioner says that in addition to the expenditures of the Bureau proper, the disbursing officer has paid back to colored soldiers or their heirs retained State bounties $51,721, and under the joint resolution of March 29, 1867, has paid claims to colored soldiers to the amount of $350,870.

The Commissioner then gives at considerable length, a *résumé* of the operations of the Bureau in the separate Districts, as exhibited by the reports of the Assistant Commissioner. These details are very interesting, and contain much valuable information, but are of too great length for this abstract.

In concluding his report, the Commissioner states that the expenditures of the Bureau for the past year has fallen considerably below that of the original estimates, and he therefore asks for no further appropriation of funds. He anticipates a continued reduction of expenditures from the present time to the termination of the Bureau next July. As the Bureau will expire then unless extended by act of Congress, he makes no estimates for the next succeeding fiscal year. He is also of the opinion that it would be best to discontinue the relief afforded by the Freedmen's Bureau, if possible, when the term of the Bureau expires, except in educational work and in the settlement of such claims for back pay and bounty to colored soldiers as may remain at that time unsettled. This may be done provided proper arrangements be first made with the several States interested to take charge of the indigent classes which are now receiving more or less assistance from the General Government.

With regard to the educational division of the Bureau, which the Commissioner says is beyond measure important, he recommends its transfer to the Department of Education or to some other prominent United States agency which shall have ample power to sustain and extend the present system, and also the transfer to such agency of all bureau funds which shall remain unexpended next July. Respecting the unsettled claims for back pay and bounty the Commissioner recommends the continuance of the division in connection with the War Department as long as it shall be deemed necessary by the Secretary of War for the completion of the work committed to its charge. In this connection Gen. Howard remarks that it may seem hazardous to withdraw this bureau agency so soon. It may appear, he says, like surrendering the freed people to the direction of those who have not shown themselves particularly friendly to their interest, but bases this recommendation on the belief that each of the several States where the bureau exists or has existed will be completely reconstructed by next July, and the freedmen, having all the rights of citizenship, can protect themselves with such aid as the United States military forces may be able to render, the only bar to this result being the ignorance of those who have not yet been reached by the influences of education. This ignorance will be remedied gradually by the States establishing thorough systems of common schools. The Department of Education or special agency referred to above receiving the school buildings already erected, and the general supervision of schools of higher grade will supplement the efforts of the people themselves, and encourage and extend the work of education in much the same way that the Bureau has been able to do. Further, the new agency should not be limited to refugees and freedmen, so that what it undertakes will be applicable to all classes of people. The Commissioner believes an investment of funds for the purposes of education, the best that can be made in the States with which he has had to do. He also recommends the immediate transfer of buildings erected for schools for refugees and freedmen, upon land purchased by regularly incorporated institutions of learning, to the several corporate bodies having the institutions in charge, upon condition that they shall continue the work of education therein, and never exclude any person on account of race or color.

Gen. Howard then makes several very sensible suggestions with reference to the indigent freedmen in this district. He says that for few years past appropriations have been needed and have been made for the relief of certain classes, such as the aged, the young children, the maimed, the insane, &c.

In addition there is a large class of people, colored and white, who are very poor, who have families to support and who are accustomed to receive aid, either directly or indirectly, from this relief fund. The Commissioner says it seems to him the best plan that could be proposed, instead of large relief appropriations, to ask Congress to open up all the avenues and improve the public grounds as far as the city has extended, making the necessary appropriations therefor. This would give a great deal of work through which the means of sustaining the families of the poor would be derived, and at the same time it would carry on to completion the necessary improvements to be made by the General Government at the capital. He adds that it seems to him a wise provision that Congress has reserved the avenues as well as the necessary public grounds under its own immediate charge. The Commissioner also thinks that a reformatory institution for children without distinction of race, similar to those in New-York and Boston, is much needed in this District. One is already in existence, but is confined to those convicted of crime. A large class of mischievous boys who are a positive injury to the schools, and who are falling into idle and vicious habits, could be reclaimed and rendered a blessing to themselees and society by being sent to one of these well conducted schools. He recommends this subject for the consideration of Congress.

The report concludes with an expression of high appreciation of the labors of the assistant Commissioners and the other officers and agents of the Bureau who have labored with assiduity and fidelity to perform the delicate and trying duties committed to their charges. They have done what they could to relieve the shock of transition from slavery to freedom, and have aided our loyal people not a little in realizing the substantial inauguration of free labor, free schools and loyal Governments.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Friday, Nov. 1.

CONFISCATED PROPERTY.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day, Mr. Merrick, in behalf of the defendants in the case of the United States vs. Cornelius Boyle and H. B. Tyler, (the suit having been brought to recover confiscated property,) submitted a motion to amend the writs of error by striking out the name of Chief-Justice Chase and inserting that of Chief-Justice Carter. The Court denied the motion and overruled the writs. The object of the writs was to carry the cases from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia. The cases will now be taken directly to the Supreme Court of the United States. It is probable, however, that they may be disposed of in another form before action can be taken by this Court, as recently the original owners who lost their property by participation in the rebellion have entered suits of ejectment against the purchasers at the confiscation sales, which suits have matured and are now ready for trial.

CHINESE PIRATES.

Lieut.-Commander Wm. B. Cushing sailed from the Navy-yard last evening, in command of the United States steamer *Maumee*, for China and Japan. The *Maumee* is to be attached to the China squadron, but her special business will be to look after the pirates who infest the waters of China and Japan, and who have been committing serious depredations of late upon unarmed merchantmen. The *Maumee* is a light draught screw steamer, carrying six guns, and it is thought that she will be particularly adapted to pursuing the piratical crafts up the shallow rivers where they are in the habit of fleeing when pursued by a man-of-war. Commander Cushing will be remembered as the officer whose daring exploit resulted in the destruction of the rebel ram *Albemarle*. He is the youngest Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following is a statement of the receipts from Customs from Oct. 21 to Oct. 26, inclusive: Boston, $209,625; New-York, $1,673,000; Philadelphia, $91,672; Baltimore, 67,681; San Francisco, from Sept. 23 to 30, inclusive, $178,204. Total, $2,307,282.

WRECK OF THE SHIP B. S. KIMBALL.

Our Consul at Nassau, N. P., under date of Oct. 20, gives information of the wreck of the ship *B. S. Kimball*, of New-York, bound to New-Orleans, at Elbow Cay, Abaco, about the 9th of October. It is said that her cargo is principally saved, though, from the nature of a large portion of it, it will not be very valuable if damaged. He also reports the wreck of the bark *B. F. Shaw*, a few days after the *Kimball*, at Orange Cay, Bahama. She was on a voyage from

Portland, Me., to Cuba. Her cargo is principally saved and brought, with her crew, to Nassau. The *B. F. Shaw* was under the British flag.

PAPER MONEY SPECIMENS FOR CHINA.

The Adams Express Agent for the United States Treasury Department, to-day, received orders from China for a supply of specimen samples of fractional currency, shields. They will be sent to the Chinese Government at once. This is the second order received from a foreign country for these specimens within three months.

SHIPMENTS OF ARMS, &C.

There have recently been shipped from the Washington Arsenal over ten thousand muskets to the Ordnance Agent in New-York City, and nearly a hundred gun carriages and Morton wagons, as also ordnance stores, to the Indianapolis Arsenal.

A CRETAN MANIFESTO.

The following manifesto has been issued by the Provisional Government of Crete, in reply to the recent and vain efforts of ALI PASHA to reconcile the Cretans to the Turkish yoke:

APOKORONA, Sept. 25, 1867.

The Provisional Government of Crete to the Consuls of Foreign Nations:

By its proclamation dated the 5th inst. the Turkish Government again endeavors with its wonted false and perfidious promises to cheat the Cretans into submission, and if it ignored their firm and unalterable will with which for more than a year now they have been fighting at the cost of unutterable sacrifices, few against many alone and destitute, against a whole Empire and its powerful ally, miserable and forlorn but inflexible and unshaken, fighting to the very last drop of their blood, the tyrants of mankind, the enemies of Christ and of liberty, the worshippers of the Koran, the unrelenting followers of barbarism, slaughter and crime. Forgetting all that the Cretan people have suffered are daily suffering heroically for their liberty, the Ottoman Government beguiles itself, and is satisfied to reiterate the promise of a general amnesty to all those who would come forward and deposit their arms; while, on the other hand, it threatens death and destruction to those who refuse to obey its fraternal injunctions and who leave their country, availing themselves of the vessels kindly placed at their disposition. Happily the humanity of the great European Powers has saved the Turkish Government this trouble, wresting from its clutches and transporting to a free soil, not the fearless warriors, for their country and their faith, but their dear ones, their helpless women and children—the victims of barbarism and outrage—the easy prey of the Turks. The Provisional Government of Crete, faithfully representing the sentiments and the resolutions of the Cretan people—resolutions which every passing day contributes to prove by new deeds of valor and new suffering, think it its duty to appeal again to the philanthropy of the great Powers, entreating their decisive action and powerful intervention, in order to bring about the cessation of hostilities by the nomination of a mixed Committee of investigation, and by a general suffrage for the solution of the Cretan question. By these means alone can the purification of the island be achieved. And the Sublime Porte is laboring under a sore mistake if it imagines that falsehood and perfidy on the one hand, and brute force and destruction on the other, will ever succeed in crushing a people that are fighting for Christ and for liberty.

Submitting the above to your earnest consideration, we hope, gentlemen, you will kindly communicate it to your respective Governments.

Wendell Phillips Upon the Dawdling Congress, and Other Matters.

WENDELL PHILLIPS delivered a Lyceum lecture in Boston, at the Music Hall, on Thursday evening, his subject, as announced, being "The Dawdling Congress." There was a large audience present, from which Mr. PHILLIPS had a very enthusiastic reception. He said that he could not come to that platform without calling to mind the great variety of topics that had been treated within the last six weeks from that desk. The speakers had covered almost the whole circle of political and social reform. They had spoken, among other things, upon the claim of women to the ballot, mostly in opposition to the claim. He would say, if women defended their right to the ballot as absurdly as man assails it, they would show almost to a demonstration that they were unfit to exercise the ballo. He found no livelier entertainment anywhere than to see a third-rate man undertake to define and measure the capacity and intellect of Mme. DE STAEL, or MARY SOMERVILLE, or HARRIET MARTINEAU, or FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, or LYDIA MARIA CHILD. The temperance question, too, had been often discussed, and he hoped that the verdict of the Commonwealth next week would show that the voters of the State had digested the instruction they had received. He defended the right to bolt party nominations whenever conscience dictated, and said that the Republican Party itself was a gigantic bolt from the trammels of the old Whig Party. But ripe as the temperance question is, the question of the negro race is older and more ripe. If the Republican Party had done its duty, or its leaders, statesmen and conscientious men, knowing their power, been willing to exert it, this nation two or three years ago would have reached the absolute and decisive goal of the settlement of this question, and henceforth the idea of color or race in American politics would have been obsolete. From 1861 down to the present hour the leaders of the party, the strongest that ever held the helm of the Union, have shown neither the consciences of Christians nor the maturity of statesmen. When JOHN BROWN died at Harper's Ferry he was a statesman as well as a martyr, for he showed the American people the evil that cursed them, and the way in which he died with it. BONAPARTE in his Cabinet, BISMARCK at Berlin, and RATAZZI at Florence may be called statesmen; but GARIBALDI, who takes Italy in his right hand as a thunderbolt and shakes it at the walls of Rome, is the man whose brain discerns clearest the lacking element to make up Italian unity and the path to supply it. In the light of this distinction, the speaker criticised the Republican Party. The moment rebellion burst into flames, Mr. LINCOLN should have watched the opportunity to seize Slavery as his thunderbolt and hurl it at the rebels. When he heard the gun of Sumter, he should have said, Thank God! the spell is broken; in the name of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, I seize the great rebel by the throat and throttle him. He should have snatched the opportunity to annihilate Slavery by using it as a weapon in the war. The Republican Party has never undertaken to teach this people one single measure on the great ground of its justice. They have never advocated one of the great steps of the war on the ground of liberty, and to-day the American people do not look at their duty in the light of justice, but of party necessity. ANDREW JOHNSON has for two years resisted the power of Congress, not in a manly way, but in pure spirit of defiance. It was said of the Bourbons that they learned nothing and forgot nothing, but JOHNSON has learned nothing and forgotten a great deal. But Mr. JOHNSON is in earnest in the work which he has undertaken, and is supported by all rebeldom, and Congress after Congress has met and adjourned, leaving the President master of the situation. The Republican leaders ought, last Spring, to have stated to the country that negro suffrage was a necessity at the South, and that it could not be enforced without negro suffrage in Connecticut, Ohio, Pennsylvania, &c. The people would have submitted, whether it was done by the method of Mr. SUMNER or as an amendment to the Constitution. But instead of that the Congressional leaders remitted the question by piecemeal. Congress should have dealt with the question as a national measure, and we should have had no more of it. What we get before the South enters, is all this generation ever will get. We might have put Louisiana into the Senate in 1862, and whipped her into position; but put Carolina into that Senate to-day and she will trim and pare down and undermine and confuse and balk every best measure of the Government. Therefore, before these ten States enter this Union, one thing is necessary—that we should reap the harvest of the war, which is, that there should no more be eyes in the law at Washington that can see a negro. Every man born on the soil must be a citizen, and every citizen must be an equal. That is the end of the war. If you can make that Senate and House at Washington put down its foot that the Republican Party as a party shall make the tap-root of American institutions it can be done before 1869. But let ten States enter before it is done and the youngest of us will never live to see it done. We need, both for North and South, a dozen true statesmen, but we have them not. The representative man at Washington to-day is the great American riddle. Out of twenty millions of people who have watched him for six years not one know his opinions. The people stand on the verge of Niagara to-day, having buried half a million of martyrs and mortgaged the industry of the country, ready to launch forward under the guidance of a man who says, shut your eyes and give the fate of the people to me. We did so once, the speaker said. We flung back an honest Yankee and took back the untried and unpledged JOHNSON, and put him at the head of the Government. God grant we may make no such second mistake. He would not take from the brow of GRANT one single leaf of his laurels, and would grant what his most admiring eulogists claim; but he asked of his admirers what was his policy for the future, and what his views of the present. ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S face was Zionward, because no matter what his purposes to-day he was ready to keep his mind open for better purposes to-morrow. There succeeded him a man with his face hellward, and now we are to choose a man of whom the public rejoices and is proud to know that they do not know which way his face points. Mr. PHILLIPS criticised Gen. GRANT and Senator WILSON severely, and concluded his address by stating that the Union need not be despaired of, for the loyal States have the brains of the country, and, in the long run, brains rule. We shall succeed, but whether it be in seven years or seventy depends upon the temper of the people. Tell the Senators to impeach the President, clean out the Cabinet and dazzle the people's eyes to the Pennsylvania and Ohio elections. This should be done, both in respect for the dead of our war and in regard to the living of to-day. The debt we owe to the past, the present and the future is to be just to the dead and true to the living.

The Congressional Committee in the Tennessee Legislature.

The Congressional Railroad Committee visited both branches of the Tennessee Legislature on the 30th ult., and received a most hearty welcome. Mr. McCLURG, of Missouri, addressed the House. He said Congress would take no step backward in the work of reconstruction; that loyal men must control the policy of the Government, and equal liberty become the law of the land. Judge MERCER, of Pennsylvania, addressed the Senate, and said the Committee felt that every act of Tennessee was permeated by the spirit of liberty, and that they rejoiced in the evidence of the thrift and prosperity of the State under the *régime* of freedom.

Senator Patterson Upon the Suffrage Question.

Hon. J. W. PATTERSON, United States Senator from New-Hampshire, lectured in Boston on Wednesday evening, Oct. 30, upon "Revolutions, the Steps of Progress." In the course of his remarks he said that the obstinacy of the rebels forced us to give the ballot to the negroes, as the only alternative to keeping a standing army in every Southern town. But, while a strong advocate of impartial suffrage, he said he did not favor manhood suffrage, except through manhood education. It might do in New-England, but it would not do for California with her 90,000 Chinamen. He would not have suffrage exercised by Indians or Aztecs, and he believed that the man who is to help govern a nation needs intelligence in order to properly discharge the duties vested in his suffrage. The ballot is the bulwark of self-government, and the ballot must be protected by intelligence. Were we assured of a judicious annexation of territory in the future, and that education could keep pace with the increase of population, no danger need be apprehended from manhood suffrage. But the question of manhood suffrage had better be left to the several States than be provided for in every State by act of Congress or Constitutional Amendment. A Government is no less republican in form without manhood suffrage than it is without universal suffrage, but a Government is not Republican in form that provides class restrictions for the ballot-box. There will be no thorough reconstruction of our Government until free speech and impartial liberty prevail in all parts of our country.

Gen. Schofield and Mr. Gilmer's Protest.

Gen. SCHOFIELD having informed Mr. GILMER that his charge of official misconduct on the part of the Superintendent of the Election in Richmond will be duly investigated as soon as he shall file proper specifications in support of it, Mr. GILMER has made the following publication:

To the People of Richmond:

As I intend to prefer regular charges and specifications against Col. ROSE, the Superintendent of the Elections in this city, I desire at once written statements to me of all such facts, conduct, acts and declarations of Col. ROSE, embraced or alluded to in my protest.

I want no rumors, but facts, and these from reliable and trustworthy sources.

I again counsel the utmost forbearance, prudence and propriety. The reign of law is not at an end.

OCT. 28, 1867. JOHN H. GILMER.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Dr. M. Marcello, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; M. Santa Maria, Secretary of Legation; M. Salgar and Col. Abillo, Adjuncts, of the Diplomatic Corps of the United States of Colombia, arrived in this City on Wednesday by the steamship *Henry Chauncey*, and are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. The Earl of Camperdown is at the Clarendon Hotel. Gen. S. Casey, U. S. Army; Ex-Gov. Parker, of New-Jersey, and Hon. Ben Perley Poore, of Boston, are at the Astor House. Gen. W. A. Pile, of St. Louis; Dr. N. F. Cook, of Chicago; Hon. B. H. Mills, of Albany; Hon. J. J. Martin, of Philadelphia, and Hon. D. Driscoll, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Maj.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan and staff, U. S. Army; Hon. Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, and Dr. Nichols, of California, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. J. Hewsten, Jr., of San Francisco; Hon. H. W. Corbett, of Oregon; Hon. G. H. Williams, of Oregon; Hon. R. Mally, of Oregon; Hon. J. Nye, of California, and Hon J. B. Colt, of Hartford, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

If You Want a Good LIGHT AND STYLISH HAT, go to
—*Advertisement.* VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st.

From Seas of Flowers, Larger than the largest water lilies, and white as snow, ascends on the evening air of the tropics the rarest perfume that ever ravished the senses. The flowers are of the species Cereus Grandiflora, and PHALON & SON'S extract of "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS" is charged with their peerless aroma, the most delicious under the sun.

Beautiful Hair.—Many years in chemical experiments have resulted in the perfection of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, an unrivaled hair dressing, imparting new life and increased nutriment to the hair; preventing baldness and arresting its progress when commenced; regulating and sustaining the principle upon which the color of the hair depends, thereby restoring gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and stopping its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists, and at my office, No. 1 123 Broadway.
S. A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New-York.

The Hair, Scalp and Face.
Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, (founder of the Dermatological science in this country,) successfully treats all cutaneous diseases of the head, loss of hair and premature grayness.
The Doctor also cures moles, wens, warts, moth, freckles, tan, comedons, (black worms,) unnatural red noses, and all pimply eruptions and scorbutic affections on the face, neck or other parts of the body.
No charge for consultation, personally or by letter.
Send for circular.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.
STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.
Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

The Laundry.
COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to **facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. **53** and **55** John-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

"Wilkes' Spirit of the Times,"
The mammoth sporting paper of America, contains Mr. Wilkes' letter from Paris, and the latest sporting news from all parts of the world. Out to-day, Nov. 2.

"Wilkes' Spirit of the Times,"
The mammoth sporting paper of America, contains Mr. Wilkes' letter from Paris, and the latest sporting news from all parts of the world. Out to-day, Nov. 2.

Hull's Family Soap.
Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

Another Grand Triumph.
The FLORENCE was awarded the First Prize for family sewing-machines at the American Institute Fair, 1867, just closed.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Silver Plated Ware.
Made by the justly popular manufacturers, the Meriden Britannia Co. and Rogers Smith & Co., whose goods are warranted to give entire satisfaction in every particular.
For sale by
G. COLLAMORE & CO., No. 731 Broadway,
(One door above Waverley-place.)

Decorated China Dinner Sets.
A SPECIALTY.
G. COLLAMORE & CO., No. 731 Broadway.

Cut and Engraved Table Glass.
A FULL ASSORTMENT.
G. COLLAMORE & CO., No. 731 Broadway.

Hydropathic Institute,
No. 44 Bond-st.
Dr. R. VON KUCZKOWSKI, Dr. JAS. H. NORTH,
Physicians.

Cheapest Reliable Sewing-machines are BARTLETT'S REVERSIBLE MACHINES. The style sold at $25 can be used by hand or foot. Will do all the family sewing. Warranted and kept in order for one year. Call and examine the different styles at the General Depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.
The HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, Jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR and GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

A Lady who Waits for Winter to Commence before buying her Furs will find the stocks short and little variety to choose from. At present there is an immense variety, and at moderate prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

One Entire Store full of Overcoats.
BROKAW BROTHERS,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

Torrey's Patent Weather Strips.—No wind, dust, snow or rain can penetrate where these strips are used. Save half the fuel. Warranted for five years. E. S. & J. TORREY & CO., No. 72 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

Libby's Oyster Room, No. 139 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Nassau. Received daily, fine lots of Rockaway, East River, Saddle Rock, Great Kill and Blue Point Oysters. Served in every style.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

"Poor Tom's a'cold."

How warm soe'er the genial sun
May look in kindness on the earth,
In Tom Jones' veins no cheering warmth
Dispels the gloomy sorrow of his soul.
Dyspepsia, like a goblin, hunts him down,
Ague, grim chamberlain, lights him to bed,
While Dullness, Vertigo, and Headache dire
With fiercer aches combine to make him groan.

Harken, Thomas, to instruction:
For all thy ills a remedy is found,
A Panacea, certain, pleasant, sure,
PLANTATION BITTERS—S. T.—1860—X.,
A wondrous Tonic, made by Dr. Drake.

We presume "poor Tom's" case is not worse than hundreds who are cured daily by this wonderful medicine.

MAGNOLIA WATER—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, &c., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark, thus:

Trade mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably* superior *to the finest Sheffield Plate*, for sale at retail by the introducers.
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

Dr. S. A. Chevalier's Beautifier and Preserver, a vegetable and botanical cream, for improving the complexion and skin. Prepared only and solely by the world-renowned chemist, SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York. Sold by all druggists.

The Very Highest Prize, the Cross of the Legion of Honor, was conferred on the representative of the GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINES at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867; thus attesting their great superiority over all other sewing-machines. Salesrooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The Hair, Scalp and Face.
Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, (founder of the Dermatological science in this country,) successfully treats all cutaneous diseases of the head, loss of hair and premature grayness.
The Doctor also cures moles, wens, warts, moth, freckles, comedons, (black worms,) and all pimply eruptions and scorbutic affections on the face, neck or other parts of the body.
No charge for consultation, personally or by letter.
Send for circular.

"Die All, Die Nobly," so the Poet said.
So let us nobly dye the human head
If blundering nature's left it fiery red.
But ah, beware; no caustic nostrum try—
Stand not the hazard of a scorching dye;
But rather go to Cristadoro's store,
Where red and gray heads hasten by the score,
And, metamorphosed, smiling, leave his door.
CRISTADORO'S Excelsior hair dye, manufactory, No. 68 Maiden-lane, retailed everywhere.

Reform for Ladies.—Madame Jumel's Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevator develops the bust physiologically. No. 907 Broadway, or No. 14 East 20th-st.

A Visit to the Upholstery Goods and Linen Warehouse of I. E. WALRAVEN, No. 686 Broadway, entails no obligation to purchase.

MARRIED.

BOWNE—TOMPKINS.—At the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 31, by Henry J. Van Dyke, D. D., TAPPEN BOWNE to JULIA M. TOMPKINS, all of Brooklyn.

GRIFFITH—OGLESBY.—On Thursday, Oct. 31, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Franklin Babbitt, JOHN R. GRIFFITH to JOSEPHINE, eldest daughter of J. H. Oglesby, Esq., of New-Orleans.

☞ St. Louis and New-Orleans papers please copy.

GRYMES—JAMES.—At Calvary Church, on Thursday, Oct. 10, by Right Rev. Bishop Coxe, C. ALFRED GRYMES, of this City, to MARY HELEN, daughter of the late John B. James, of Albany.

RAYNOR—MAGUIRE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, by Rev. Jos. H. Price, D. D., GEORGE BARTLETT RAYNOR to JENNIE MAGUIRE, all of New-York.

☞ Belleville, Hamilton and Ontario, Canada, papers please copy.

SNEDEKER—HAM.—At Durham, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, Oct. 29, by Rev. Robert Kerr, EDWARD L. SNEDEKER, of Hoboken, N. J., to ADDIE E., daughter of the late Rev. Jeremiah Ham, of the New-York Conference.

SUTTON—BREWSTER.—On Thursday, Oct. 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. R. Thompson, D. D., JOHN J. SUTTON to ALICE H., youngest daughter of Jos. B. Brewster, all of this City.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At Philadelphia, on Friday, Oct. 25, after a protracted illness, PETER ANDERSON, Esq., aged 68 years, formerly a resident at New-Orleans, and more recently at Holly Springs, Miss.

Was buried at West Charlton, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 29.

BROWN.—At Fairfield, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 31, REBECCA HOBART, wife of Arthur Brown, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Congregational Church, Fairfield, on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at the depot on arrival of the 11:30 train from New-York.

CORNELL.—At New-Rochelle, on Thursday, Oct. 31, FRANKLIN J. CORNELL, in the 16th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Richard C. Cornell, to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 11 o'clock A. M.

ERICKSON.—At Washington, D. C., on Sunday, Oct. 27, Capt. JULIUS E. ERICKSON, aged 56 years, 2 months and 20 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence in 4th-av., near 17th-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

LOCKWOOD.—At Paterson, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 1, SUSAN JANE LOCKWOOD, youngest child of Rev. R. B. and Almira Lockwood, aged 7 years.

Funeral on Sunday, 3d inst., at 3 P. M., from No. 16 Smith-st. Interment at Upper New-Rochelle 4th inst., at 2 P. M.

O'DONOGHUE.—On Thursday, Oct. 31, HUGH O'DONOGHUE, in the 63d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his son, Dennis, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday morning, from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th-st., where a Requiem Mass will be offered at 8½ o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the Church.

STEVENS.—On Friday, Nov. 1, in Poughkeepsie, at the residence of his brother, Henry H. Stevens, WILLIAM STEVENS, son of the late Gen. Ebenezer Stevens, of this City, in the 81st year of his age.

The funeral service will be held at Poughkeepsie on Sunday, and the remains interred in the family vault at Greenwood.

TAYLOR.—On Thursday, Oct. 31, at Newark, N. J., JAMES H. TAYLOR, (late of the firm of Taylor & Young, New-York,) only son of Benjamin S. Taylor.

His acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, Nov. 4, from the House of Prayer, Newark, N. J., at 2 P. M.

WILKIE.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 31, JAMES WILKIE, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral services at his late residence, 5th-av., near 133d-st., Harlem, on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 3 o'clock.

WEBER.—On Friday, Nov. 1, ADOLPH H. WEBER, aged 48 years.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 162 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF,
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL,
WILL
INSTANTLY STOP PAIN,
and speedily cure all rheumatic, neuralgic, nervous and malarious complaints, Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea and bowel complaints, sick and nervous headache.
Price 50 cents a bottle.

DR. SCHENCK WILL NOT BE Professionally in New-York until TUESDAY, Nov. 12.
SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.
All have full directions, and are all three required in most cases of Lung Disease.
The Mandrake Pills cleanse the Stomach and Liver.
The Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food and causes good digestion.
When these organs are restored to a healthy condition a good appetite follows, and good blood is made with the food.
The Pulmonic Syrup soothes the lungs, causing easy expectoration, equalizing the circulation of the blood, and if the patient does not take cold, bad cases of Consumption can be cured; and Dr. SCHENCK would here distinctly state that there is nothing in his medicines that will increase the liability to take cold, but would impress upon all who have weak lungs, the fact that every slight cold renders their chance for ultimate recovery more doubtful.
It is not absolutely necessary to see Dr. SCHENCK, (unless the patient desires an examination with the Respirometer, in order to learn the exact condition of the lungs.) The directions for using Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are so explicit that no one need make a mistake. Medicines may be had at all times at his office, No. 32 Bond-st. Advice free. Examination with Respirometer, $5.

MISCELLANEOUS.

500 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA,
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

are now completed. The Union Pacific Railroad Company have built a longer line of railroad in the last eighteen months than was ever built by any other company in the same time, and they will continue the work with the same energy until it is completed. The Western Division is being pushed rapidly eastward from Sacramento by the Central Pacific Company of California, and it is expected that

THE ENTIRE GRAND LINE

to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870. MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WORK HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE, MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WHOLE LINE IS NOW IN RUNNING ORDER, AND MORE LABORERS ARE NOW EMPLOYED UPON IT THAN EVER BEFORE. More than

FORTY MILLION DOLLARS IN MONEY

have already been expended by the two powerful companies that have undertaken the enterprise, and there is no lack of funds for its most vigorous prosecution. When the United States Government found it necessary to secure the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, to develop and protect its own interests, it gave the Companies authorized to build it such ample aid as should render its speedy completion beyond a doubt. The available means of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, derived from the Government and its own stockholders, may be briefly summed up as follows:

1.—UNITED STATES BONDS

bearing 6 per cent. currency interest at the rate of $16,000 per mile for 517 miles on the Plains; then at the rate of $48,000 per mile for 150 miles through the Rocky Mountains; then at the rate of $32,000 per mile for the remaining distance, for which the United States takes a second lien as security.

2.—THE LAND GRANT.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant, or *absolute donation* from the Government, of 12,800 acres to the mile, which will not be worth less than $1 50 per acre at the lowest valuation.

3.—THE CAPITAL STOCK.

The authorized capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is $100,000,000, of which over $5,000,000 have been paid on the work already done.

4.—ITS OWN FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the bonds issued by the Government, and *so more, and only as the road progresses.* The Trustees for the bondholders are Hon. E. D. Morgan, United States Senator for New-York, and Hon. Oakes Ames, member of United States House of Representatives, who are responsible for the delivery of these bonds to the Company in accordance with the terms of the law.

THE MEANS SUFFICIENT TO BUILD THE ROAD.

Contracts for the entire work of building 914 miles of first-class railroad west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, and embracing every expense except surveying, have been made with responsible parties, (who have already finished over 500 miles,) at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars ($68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary shops for construction and repairs of cars, depots, stations, and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage and freight cars, and other requisite rolling stock, to an amount that shall not be less than $5,000 per mile. Allowing the cost of the remaining one hundred and eighty-six of the eleven hundred miles assumed to be built by the Pacific Company to be $90,000 per mile,

THE TOTAL COST OF ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

914 miles at $68,058	$62,205,012
186 miles at $90,000	16,740,000
Add discounts on bonds, surveys, &c	4,500,000
Amount	$83,445,012

As the United States Bonds are equal to money, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds have a ready market, we have as the

AVAILABLE CASH RESOURCES FOR BUILDING ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES:

United States Bonds	$29,328,000
First Mortgage Bonds	29,328,000
Capital stock paid in on the work now done	5,369,750
Land Grant, 14,080,000 acres at $1 50 per acre	21,120,000
Total	$85,145,750

The Company have ample facilities for supplying any deficiency that may arise in means for construction. This may be done wholly or in part by additional subscriptions to capital stock.

Active inquiry has already been made for a portion of these lands, and arrangements are now proposed to offer a part of them for sale. While their whole value will not be available for some years to come, they will remain a very important source of revenue to the Company. The lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company are selling at from $6 to $12 per acre, and other land-grant Companies in the West are receiving equal prices for similar properties.

FUTURE BUSINESS.

The most skeptical have never expressed a doubt that when the Union Pacific Railroad is finished, the immense business that must flow over it, as the only railroad connecting the two grand divisions of the North American Continent, will be one of the wonders of railway transportation; and as it will have no competitor it could always charge remunerative rates. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company of New-York is now running a regular line of its splendid steamers between San Francisco and China and Japan, which is doubtless the pioneer of other lines that will traverse the Pacific Ocean laden with the teas, spices and other products of Eastern Asia. Excepting some very heavy or bulky articles of comparatively low values, shortness of time decides the direction of freights, and most of these cargoes will find their natural transit over the Union Pacific Railroad.

It is quite within bounds to say that its traffic will be limited only by the capacity of the line, and that no other road will find a *double track* so necessary. California and Oregon must not only be supplied with means of transport for its passengers, mails, treasure and other freights, but the inhabitants of Dakota, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Montana, will communicate with the older States almost entirely by this road. It will be the avenue to all the great mining district, which is only awaiting this ready means of communication to receive a population that will develop its vast mineral and other resources, and which of itself would furnish ample business for a railway line.

NET EARNINGS FROM WAY BUSINESS.

While the through business of the Company will be amply remunerative, it is still in the future, but the local business on the part of the road in operation has been most satisfactory.

During the quarter ending July 31, an average of 325 miles of the Union and Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's report shows the following result.

EARNINGS.

Passengers, Freight, Telegraph and Mails	$723,755 54
Transportation of Contractors' Materials and Men	479,283 41
Total	$1,203,038 95

EXPENSES.

Fuel, Repairs, Offices, Conductors, Trains, &c.	$395,530 92
NET EARNINGS to balance	807,508 03
Total	$1,203,038 95

The net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter were $237,966 50. The account for the COMMERCIAL BUSINESS stands as follows:

Earnings for May, June and July	$723,755 54
Expenses for May, June and July	237,966 50
Net Profit	$485,789 04

The amount of Bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at $16,000 per mile, is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at six per cent. on this sum, is $78,000; add 40 per cent premium, to correspond with currency earnings, is $109,200—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were *more than four times the interest* on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

whose principle is so amply provided for, and whose interest is so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the *safest* investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

and are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, and accrued interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these bonds, which are over FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER, and, at the current rate of premium on gold, pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, 7 Nassau-st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 23 Wall-st.
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., No. 69 Broadway,
and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York. The bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,
New-York.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time; also, a file of the New-York *Herald* from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time. Address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GAS WORKS
FOR COAL, RESIN OR OIL GAS.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 591 Broadway.

INVALIDS' WHEEL CHAIRS, FOR IN OR OUT DOOR USE, FROM $20.
Invalids' carriages to order.
Patent cantering horses, $12 to $25.
Child's carriages, swings, hobby-horses, &c.
S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

A SPLENDID STOCK, UNEQUALED IN the country, of rich china, parlor ornaments, staple crockery and glass ware,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
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OVINGTON BROTHERS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IN TEN MINUTES.

So swift is RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT in entering into the circulation that it has been detected IN THE BLOOD and URINE in TEN MINUTES after it has been taken.

THE RESOLVENT IS THE ONLY REMEDY THAT CONTAINS SARSAPARILLIAN,

which is the part of the root where its active medical properties reside. The advertised sarsaparillas, made according to the published formulas, are inert and useless. For the true virtues of sarsaparilla take the RENOVATING RESOLVENT. Combined with other ingredients of extraordinary purifying, cleansing, healing, solvent, diuretic, alterative and tonic properties, it cures the most repulsive objects of scrofulous, syphilitic, skin, glandular and eruptive diseases. One bottle will make the most astonishing change in personal appearance.

In kidney, bladder and urinary difficulties its effects are wonderful. The most intense scalding pains, frequent and painful micturitions, and pains in the kidneys, liver, &c., are relieved almost immediately by the RESOLVENT.

The alarming increase of kidney, bladder and urinary difficulties should admonish every one to use the RESOLVENT when a dull, heavy pain is experienced around the kidneys. A few days will remove the complaint and prevent serious sickness.

It purifies the blood, resolves away all diseased deposits, calculus concretions, and renovates the system. One bottle will last ten days, and cure all ordinary skin diseases. Price, $1 per bottle; six for $5. Sold at Dr. RADWAY'S office, No. 87 Maiden-lane, and by druggists.

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THE FIRESIDE COMPANION
DELIGHTS EVERYBODY WHO READS IT.
The second number of
THE FIRESIDE COMPANION
IS READY THIS MORNING, AT 9½ O'CLOCK,
Containing P. HAMILTON MYERS' charming Story, called
UNDER THE HARROW,
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By AUGUSTIN DALY. And,
AWAITING THE SIGNAL,
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By SCOTT R. SHERWOOD.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
Price 6 cents. For sale by all newsdealers.

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Beautiful and durable, from
ROGERS, SMITH & CO.
DINNER AND TEA-SETS,
Stylish and inexpensive.
ENGRAVED GLASS,
With crest and initial.
EUREKA COFFEE-POTS,
The best in the world for making good coffee.
BRONZES.
Just opening an invoice.
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We have a department in our store for goods a little out of style, mismatched, &c., which are marked in figures and sold
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Four doors below Broome-st.

FURNITURE,
OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES, IN ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAPLE, RETAILING AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, AT
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MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 AND 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

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Ice Pitchers, Tea Sets, Coffee Urns, Castors, &c., &c., plated on fine albata or nickel silver, manufactured expressly for our trade by the celebrated Meriden Britannia Company, and Rogers, Smith & Co.
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AND SILVER-WARE
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
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LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.
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TEMPERING BRICK MACHINE,
PRODUCING FROM 30,000 TO 50,000 BRICKS PER DAY.
This celebrated machine, now in successful operation in several of the largest States in the Union, viz.: Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Massachusetts, Maine, New-Jersey, &c., in all of which it has been thoroughly tested, and proved to be the best machine ever introduced. For rapid production, excellence of quality, beauty of shape, solidity and durability, stands far in advance of all machinery ever devised.
The large product of bricks in New-York State, amounting to thousands of millions, presents opportunities for association in their manufacture or for securing county or district rights, which must insure liberal fortunes to those who avail themselves of the opportunity here presented.
Pamphlets giving full information, together with references of the most reliable character, will be sent on application. Bricks from the machine, common and pressed, can be seen at office. Apply to, or address the undersigned at the office of Cornish & Congdon, No. 175 Broadway, New-York.
RICHARDSON & HOLMAN,
Agents for the State of New-York.

HASTINGS WINE.
This wine, made by Rowley Bros., at Hastings-upon-Hudson, N. Y., may be procured from them, or at the fruit-store of LOTON & MURPHY, No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Havre, per steamer ALLEMANNIA, for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF PARIS, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:45 A. M.; Stations C, O and D, 8:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 8:10 A. M.; Station G, 8 A. M. The mails for France, via Brest and Havre, per steamer VILLE DE PARIS, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 8 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: On FRIDAY, Stations A and B, 9 P. M.; Stations C and D, 6:40 P. M.; Station O, 8:30 P. M.; Stations E and F, 6:25 P. M.; Station G, 8:15 P. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

A NEW INVENTION.—THE BEST TRUSS and SUPPORTER ever invented, made with ELASTIC only, without any metal springs. Warranted the best ever invented in this country, or in the world. Perfect satisfaction given or the money returned. Call and examine for yourselves at No. 295 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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OF AWARD OF PREMIUMS
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
SEE THE
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MINING
OF THIS WEEK, OUT TO-DAY.
OFFICE, No. 37 PARK-ROW.
AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
NEW-YORK NEWS COMPANY,
News Agents.

BOOK BY THE AUTHOR OF "ST. ELMO" AND "BEULAH."
I.
INEZ.
By AUGUSTA J. EVANS,
Author of "St. Elmo" and "Beulah."
[An Extract from a Letter of the Author.]
MOBILE, Oct. 23, 1867.
Mr. W. I. POOLEY—Dear Sir: Accept my thanks for the exceedingly handsome copy of "Inez" which you so kindly forwarded to me.
1 vol., 12mo, fine edition, extra cloth. Price $1 75.
II.
New edition of
CORINNE.
By Mme. DE STAEL.
1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price $1 75.
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MARGARET MAITLAND.
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IV.
Bishop Hopkins' New Book,
HISTORY OF EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
1 vol.; School Edition, 75 cents; and Family Edition, $1 50.
W. I. POOLEY,
Bookseller and Publisher,
Harper & Brothers' Building, New-York.
Any of the above books named sent by mail, free, upon receipt of price.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
THE TWO GREAT HOLIDAY BOOKS,
For the gift season of 1867.

WHITTIER'S SNOW-BOUND. Illustrated with 40 pictures by HARRY FENN; engraved by A. V. S. ANTHONY and W. J. LINTON. 1 vol. 8vo. Beautifully printed, elegantly bound and richly gilt. $5.
Of the illustrations to this exquisite Winter Idyl, Mr. Whittier says: "It gives me pleasure to commend the illustrations which accompany this edition of 'Snow-Bound,' for the faithfulness with which they present the spirit and the details of the passages and places that the artist has designed them to accompany."
OWEN MEREDITH'S LUCILE. Illustrated with 24 pictures by GEORGE DU MAURIER; engraved by W. L. THOMAS. 1 vol. 8vo. Beautifully printed, elegantly bound and richly gilt, with a new portrait of the author, engraved on steel, the first ever published. $6.
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Two more volumes of the Illustrated Library Edition of the Waverly Novels. Green morocco cloth. $1 50 a volume.
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TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston,
and No. 63 Bleecker-st., New-York.

FROM THE
"LETTERS OF MME. SWETCHINE."
"I feel sometimes so keen a need of confession, that I would go to the world's end to open my heart."

THE NEW BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Widow Spriggins—A new humorous volume, by the author of "Widow Bedott." Illustrated	$1 75
Four Oaks—A new Southern novel	1 75
A Book about Lawyers—A reprint of the celebrated English work just out in London	2 00
Titan Agonistes—A novel for thinking people	2 00
Condensed Novels. By BRET HARTE. Illustrated.	1 50
Richmond During the War. By a Southern Lady	1 75
Avery Glibun—A new novel by "Orpheus C. Kerr"	2 00
Artemus Ward in London—A new illustrated book.	1 50
The Cameron Pride—MARY J. HOLMES' new novel.	1 50
The Bishop's Son—ALICE CARY'S new novel	1 75

These books are beautifully bound—sold everywhere—and sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price.
G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers,
New-York.

A VALUABLE NUMBER,
NOW READY,
THE CHEMICAL NEWS
FOR NOVEMBER, No. 5.
Among the general summary of contents of this EXTRA number will be found:
First—A full report of the late meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Dundee, occupying 20 pages; comprising, among matters of interest, Prof. Tyndall's startling and brilliant lecture on MATTER AND FORCE to 3,000 working men.
Also, remarkable scientific papers on Photography, Mining, Chemistry, &c.
Second—The report commenced in this number (and to be continued in the next) of the BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE at Dundee, with the papers there read in every branch of Pharmacy.
Third—The noble obituary papers on the late lamented Faraday.
Fourth—Four valuable papers on great practical subjects in application of art to manufactures, &c., &c., together with all the ordinary features in this truly valuable magazine. See table of contents.
The publishers take occasion to state that this popular journal continues to receive from all quarters increased evidence of favor and interest, particularly since the authorization of the American Edition by the English proprietor.
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FROM THE
"LETTERS OF MME. SWETCHINE."
"I have sorrows—who has them not? But, if life had always smiled on me, could I have deserved, have kept, have guarded my happiness?"

A NOVELTY IN LITERATURE.
CONFUCIUS AND THE CHINESE CLASSICS;
OR,
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Only wait, and I'll come bye and bye;
For meself's just entirely as lonely,
And darling, I give sigh for sigh.

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TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—We, the undersigned citizens of New-York, without distinction of party, would hereby earnestly recommend our fellow-citizen, Mr. CHARLES E. LOEW, to your favorable consideration for the office of County Clerk. His acknowledged ability, honesty and integrity, and his well-known business habits, eminently qualify him to introduce and establish long-needed reforms in the office in question, and to discharge the duties of the same in a faithful and acceptable manner, at once satisfactory to the legal profession and the community at large.

With a sincere desire to see our local public offices filled by the best men, we earnestly entreat all our fellow-citizens to disregard party considerations, and, by their votes and influence, unite with us in electing Mr. LOEW to the office of County Clerk on the 5th day of November next.

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GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING,
SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, (18th, 20th and 21st Wards,)
to indorse the nominees of the Union Republican State and local Conventions, will be held at the Everett Rooms, corner of 34th-st. and Broadway, on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, 1867. All citizens of the district in favor of the election of
CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, Esq.,
For Senator.
Hon. JOHN V. GRIDLEY, 11th Assembly District,
WM. J. STEWART, 15th Assembly District,
HENRY ROWLEY, 16th Assembly District,
SAMUEL S. URMY, 18th Assembly District,
For Assembly,
are invited to be present.
Hon. Horace Greeley, Rev. Wm. H. Boole, Major Jas. Haggerty, Freemen J. Fithian, Hon. Thos. B. Van Buren and Hon. Charles S. Spencer have consented to address the meeting.
Hon. Thomas Murphy will preside. The Anderson Glee Club and the Eighty-fourth Regiment Band will be in attendance. Seats reserved for ladies. By order of Committee of Arrangements. WM. B. STEWART,
JOHN GOLLER, Secretary. Chairman.

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For Supervisor,
ISAAC J. OLIVER.

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FOR COUNTY CLERK,
CHARLES E. LOEW.

INDEPENDENT GERMAN CAMPAIGN CLUB OF THE TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A meeting of the above Club will be held at the Steuben House, No. 295 Bowery, on SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of supporting the nomination of HERRMAN F. BAUER as Member of Assembly. By order of Committee.
SAM'L FELDHEIM, Secretary.

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CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON R. R. Co., CINCINNATI, Oct. 25, 1867.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

The coupons due Nov. 1 on the bonds of this Company will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York. F. H. SHORT, Treasurer.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The lien on the railroad having priority amount to $2,680,53., making the total incumbrance $3,980,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the sum of the sinking fund mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.

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1868.

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NOTICE.

Coupons of the bonds of this Company falling due on 1st November will be paid at the banking-house of SQUIER & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York, and at the office of the Company, Richmond, Va.

A. S. BUFORD, President.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

The Coupons of the STATE OF ALABAMA FIVE PER CENT. DOLLAR BONDS, due on the first Monday of November, (Nov. 4,) will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION.) No. 58 WALL-ST.,

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS TRUST will be finally closed on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the conversion of Trustees' certificates into stock of the reorganized and consolidated corporation, to be called The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company.

To the persons or parties, or their legal representatives, in whose names Trustees' certificates shall be registered on said 30th day of November, and upon the surrender and cancellation of the same, certificates of stock will be issued as follows: Preferred Stock (full paid) for preferred certificates, and common stock (full paid) for common certificates, at the rate of one share of $100 of Trustees' certificates, and scrip for fractional part of such a share. Interest on the preferred certificates from Jan. 1, 1867, to the day fixed for conversion, to be paid in cash.

By order of the Trustees.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1867.

CONVERSION OF SEVEN-THIRTIES.—The notes of the Second and Third Series of Seven-Thirties (due June and July, 1868,) will now be received at this office for conversion into six per cent. bonds of 1867, bearing interest from July 1. The interest on the notes will be allowed to the day of presentation, and accrued interest on the bonds will be charged at six per cent. in currency. Each note must be indorsed by the person presenting it for conversion.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE 3D-AV. RAILROAD CO., 3D-AV., BETWEEN 55TH AND 56TH STS., NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the 3d-av. Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of election for the ensuing year will take place at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of November, 1867.

The polls will be open from 2 to 4 P. M.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK MINING CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office No. 125 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 4th of November next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WM. M. FLEMING, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD Coupons; Preferred First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds; Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Coupons; Sinking Fund Convertible Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, less Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of The Rathbone Petroleum Company, of West Virginia, will be held the second TUESDAY of November, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 54 William-st., New-York City, Room 22.

GEORGE BRADISH, President.

ROBERT C. EMBREE, Secretary.

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Coupon, 1881....	113¾	113¾	June, 7-30.....	105⅜	105⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62.	105	105¼	July, 7-30.....	105⅜	105⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62.	108⅜	108⅜	Oct., comp'ds. '64	120	—
5-20 Coupon, '64.	106¼	106¼	Dec., comp'ds. '64	119⅜	119⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65.	106¼	106¼	May, comp'ds. '65	117⅜	117⅜
5-20 C. '65 Jan & July	107⅜	107⅜	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅛	116⅜
5-20 Coupon, '67..	107⅜	107⅜	Sept., comp'ds. '65	116	116⅛
10-40 Reg.....	100⅜	100¾	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115¾	116
10-40 Cou.....	100⅜	100⅝			

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DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent., (5 per cent.,) free of all taxes, has been declared payable on and after the 9th inst. Transfer books closed until that date.

JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

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Garibaldis, Zouave Suits, Sacks, Jackets, Pants, Overcoats, &c.

Business and Fine Dress Suits for young men at very low prices.

These goods are all first-class, and will be found at less than half of Broadway prices.

SUTPHIN & DAYTON,

No. 31 Chambers-st., near Centre, up stairs.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH-AV., BETWEEN 43D AND 44TH sts.—For sale—Two spacious four-story houses: One 38x81, lot 125 feet deep, and one 26x70, lot 125 feet deep, with or without stables. These houses, in all respects, are equal to any heretofore built in this City.

For permit and terms apply to

J. H. SHERWOOD, No. 470 5th-av., from 8 to 11 A. M., or 2 to 4 P. M.,

Or to

WM. H. LEE, No. 314 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN 21ST-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV., a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 21.6x50; lot 99½ feet. It is dressed throughout, in perfect order, with water to the top story, and will be sold with the furniture, mirrors and curtains, or without. Agents need not apply. Address C. S., No. 25 William-st., Room No. 4, between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 9 Gramercy Park, 26 feet 8 inches in front; in good order; private key to park. For particulars and permits apply to

ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

THORNTON M. RODMAN REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 803 Broadway, corner 11th-st.—Careful attention given to the renting, selling and purchasing of real estate; rents promptly collected; taxes paid; repairs attended to, and entire charge taken of real estate.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS full-sized brown-stone house and lot on 21st-st., within a few doors of 4th-av. House in perfect order, with immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-class brown-stone English basement No. 24 East 36th-st., near Madison-av. House 20 feet wide, elegantly decorated and frescoed in oil; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lot No. 72 5th-av., corner 13th-st.; lot 50x100; a desirable location for business purposes. Apply to

ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH drawing-room and toilet's pantry extension, No. 251 Madison-av. Can be seen by application to the owner, on the premises, and at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY PRETTY COTTAGE IN 123d-st., Harlem, between 3d and 4th avs.; lot 100x25. Apply to Mr. KENYON, 121st-st. and 3d-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$9.000.—HANDSOME COTTAGE HOUSE, with garden; best part of Brooklyn; half hour from New-York; 12 rooms, gas, heater, hot and cold water, bathroom, &c. Address G., Box No. 2,309 Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

"ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,"

ENGLEWOOD,

BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.

A few suites of rooms at this delightful place are to let for the Winter; terms moderate.

Trains leave and return 12 times daily, from foot of Courtlandt-st., by Northern Railroad. Jersey City. Time from depot to depot about 25 minutes.

FRANCIS RIDER, Proprietor.

A LADY JUST RETURNED TO THE City has rented the elegant residence, No. 147 West 14th-st.; has a few fine large rooms to let with board; one a back parlor, fitted up as a bridal chamber; very elegantly furnished; unexceptionable references given and required.

A SECOND FLOOR, THREE LARGE and one large hall bedroom, elegantly furnished as parlor and bedrooms. Third floor, two large and two hall rooms; all upon the street and pleasant; suitable for one large or two small families, with board, at No. 84 East 23d-st. Private table if desired; family private.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained at the advertiser's fine country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN A good room, with breakfast and dinner, (first class,) will furnish room all but carpet; location below 14th-st. near 5th-av. or Bowery. Address W. C. D., Box No. 74 Station B.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 West Twelfth-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; servants and children not taken. References required.

INVALID BOARDER WANTED AT IRVINGTON, N. J., by a highly respectable widow lady, without children, where all the comforts of a quiet home can be secured. Refers to D. H. McCOY, Esq., No. 30 Broadway, third floor.

FIFTH-AV., (NO. 76,) NEAR DELMONICO'S—Handsomely furnished rooms to let en suite or single, with or without meals; also, parlor floor, with private table if desired; terms moderate; references required.

HANDSOME ACCOMMODATIONS—PRIvate table if desired, offered in a private family on 34th-st., to a gentleman and wife, or party of three to five. Address, appointing an interview, ALLEN, Box No. 922 P. O.

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS may be obtained in a strictly private family at Elizabethport, N. J., for $7 per week. Trains to and from New-York every hour; street cars pass the door every twenty minutes. Address Box No. 178 Elizabethport.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON THE first floor to rent, with board, at No. 23 West 10th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs. Reference given and required.

TO LET—TWO LARGE ROOMS ON THE second floor to a party of gentlemen; also a room to rent; one, second floor back. Apply at No. 136 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR BREVOORT HOUSE. —Handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom; also, single rooms, all without meals. Address Box No. 3,231 Post-office, with real name.

MURRAY HILL.—NO 40 WEST 38TH-ST.—A second floor handsomely furnished; also a front parlor and bedroom on third floor, with board; private table if desired.

TWO YOUNG MEN, WILLING TO ROOM together, can obtain board in a private family; reference required; location good; price, $8 each. Apply to W. P., No. 4 John-st., up stairs.

AN UNEXCEPTIONABLE SOUTHERN family have a few elegantly-furnished rooms, with or without private table; best references given and required. No. 38 East 19th-st.

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR to let to a party of gentlemen without board, in 21st-st., near Broadway. Address A. H., Box No. 127 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, neatly furnished rooms, with board, at No. 79 West 17th-st.; house and table first class and very desirable.

ACCOMMODATION FOR A FEW MARried couples at No. 26 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace; family, table and rooms first-class. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH or without board, third-story front room, with hall room if desired, suitable for gentleman and wife; also, one room on second floor. Apply at No. 179 Broadway.

A FEW MOST DESIRABLE ROOMS IN every respect, with unexceptionable board, or private table, at No. 70, (old No.,) East 15th-st. House first class with every convenience; references.

A FAMILY FROM THE COUNTRY, having taken a house at No. 7 West 15th-st., have a very pleasant second floor to let to first-class parties, with board.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; one floor of five rooms, including a parlor 15 by 22, elegantly frescoed and furnished. No. 48 East 11th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A VERY DESIRABLE suite of rooms, together or separate, at No. 132 East 29th-st., one door from Lexington-av. The best of references given.

DUPONT HOUSE.—$6 AND UPWARD FOR rooms, with board; rooms, without board, $3 and upward; board and room per day, $1 50. Corner of Hudson and Laight sts.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST., MURRAY Hill—A second floor, handsomely furnished; also, front parlor and bedroom on the third floor; with board; private table if desired.

NO. 36 EAST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and University-place, a handsome suite of rooms, (or separately,) with first-class board. Private table if required. References.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST., (OPPOSITE THE Hoffman House)—This fine house has been fitted up expressly for first-class gentlemen, without board; one suite for gentleman and wife.

NO. 232 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. —To let to gentlemen, with or without board, two pleasant furnished rooms, one large and one small; is in a good neighborhood; references exchanged.

NO. 79 WEST SEVENTEENTH-ST.—A private family will let to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, neatly furnished rooms, with board; house and table first-class and very desirable.

NO. 140, NEW NO. 240 EAST 13TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs., handsomely furnished back parlor, with board, for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; house and neighborhood first class.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—TWO HANDSOME suites of rooms to let, with first-class board and attendance; reference given and required.

NO. 192 MADISON-AV., CORNER 31ST-ST.—Rooms to let with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to let with board; suitable for one or two families, a party of adults or gentlemen.

BOARDERS WANTED—CLIFTON, STATEN Island; private family; five minutes' from landing; terms moderate. Address Box 1,973, N. Y. Post-office.

BOARDING—NO. 49 7TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-st., to let with first-class board, a fine large room on third floor; extra closet.

BOARDING—SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR floor, pleasant front room, suitable for gentleman and wife; hall room for single gentlemen. 34 W. 29th-st.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—PLEASANT PARlor and rooms, with board. No. 222 East 12th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

PARLOR AND BED-ROOM ON SECOND floor; handsomely furnished; on Madison-av. Address B. C., Box No. 763 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOM, THIRD STORY, back, to let, with board. Apply at No. 138 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—AT NO. 7 West 20th-st., for gents only; none but those desiring superior accommodations need apply.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS with permanent board for the Winter; also a few day boarders wanted. New No. 38 East 19th-st.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON SECOND floor, with board in a private family. Address Box No. 230 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET pleasant rooms with board; location desirable. Call at No. 331 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS en suite or single, with board, at No. 48 West 12th-st. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, AT NO. 220 West 11th-st. near 6th-av., will let, with board, a parlor furnished (unfurnished) on second floor.

A LARGE OR SMALL FRONT OR BACK unfurnished room, in a private family, to let at $5 to $10 per week. No. 45 Bond-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with modern improvements, to let with board, at No. 13 Ashland-place, near Waverley-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PENNSYLVANIA TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

5,109 acres, located in Sylvania Township, Potter County, Penn., on Sinnemahoning Creek, 12 miles south of Coudersport, the county town, 20 miles north of Sunbury and Erie Railroad; well watered and heavily timbered with hemlock, beech, maple, wild cherry, &c.; soil first-rate; there is a Post-office on the land; mail twice a week; the stream is large enough to raft two or three times a year; a good saw-mill within half a mile; plenty of water power for anything; the roads from Coudersport are excellent, running through to Sinnemahoning Station, on Sunbury and Erie Railroad. Further particulars of

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

A PERPETUAL INCOME.

A cultivated cranberry meadow of 20 acres, producing the present season 1,377 bushels of superior fruit—none of which meadow is in full bearing, and part of which is but just completed—together with a farm of 155 acres, good house, 16 rooms, large barn, shed, &c., will be sold for less than the meadow is worth, if sold in time for the proprietor to go West the present season. Address Dr. J. H. ROSS, Toms River, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE FARM BELONGING TO I. Spencer, containing 88 acres of land most beautifully situated in the town of Mattison, N. Y., one mile from station, and lying between the farms of the late Mr. Runyon and P. S. Lathrop, Esq., fronting on the turnpike road leading to Morristown; one hour and a half from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York, or to WM. BROWN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A PLEASant residence, containing 11 finished rooms, with pantries, &c., attached to the place are 2 acres of ground, lawn and shrubbery, excellent garden, a good supply of small fruits, grapevines, apple, pear, cherry and other fruit trees, stamper and wagon house, &c.; within minutes' walk from the railroad depot, and in every way desirably situated; early possession and favorable terms given; lot about three-quarters of a mile square. For further particulars apply to M. W. DODD, bookseller, Broadway.

$2,000,000 WORTH OF REAL ESTATE for sale in New-Jersey, consisting of fine farms and homes in cities and towns; some farms near Railway, highly improved and eligibly situated, within two hours' ride of depot, for $100 per acre; splendid country residences near Rahway, and houses and lots at all prices in town.

J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

TO CAPITALISTS AND REAL ESTATE SPECULATORS.—The advertiser invites the attention of parties willing to invest in 75 acres of land in New-Jersey, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, near this City, rapidly rising in price and now offered at one-half its value. No agents need apply. Address OWNER, Box No. 5,214 Post-office.

FARM FOR SALE—120 ACRES CHOICE land, situated six miles east of Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y., overlooking Lake Mohegan, and ¾ of a mile from the village of Shrub Oak; good grass or grain farm; house, &c., in good order; will exchange for Brooklyn property. Apply to J. L. GODLEY, No. 99 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE WOOLEN MILL, situate in William-st., between Van Brunts and Congress sts., South Brooklyn, containing seven full sets of the most improved machinery. Apply to the undersigned, at the factory, or to JEREMIAH DIMON & BALDWIN, No. 125 Broadway, New-York. Parties will be accompanied to the property every Tuesday and Friday from 11 to 3 o'clock. JOHN GEORGE PERZEL.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, a house at the corner of Vandyke and Chichester avs., Jamaica, L. I., 38 by 32 feet, with 18 feet extension in the rear; 300 yards from the upper railroad depot. Inquire of T. W. MORRIS, JR., No. 129 East 36th-st., or No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE for City property, forty miles from New-York, on the Hudson; contains 323 acres; has good dwelling-house, barns, &c. For particulars apply to C. R. GRIFFIN, No. 19 Broad-st., room No. 2.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE marble property in Vermont, situated within two miles of railroad station and containing one hundred and sixty acres of land. Address MARBLE, Box No. 412.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, BARN AND one acre of land, one hour from New-York, five minutes from depot; for sale cheap.

M. A. RULAND, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT, grounds well laid out, within 20 miles of City Hall, in exchange for good quality wines, in bond, or will exchange for improved property in Brooklyn. Address Post-office Box No. 225 Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO LET.

"THE FARM"

Cottage-house, furnished, to rent until April 1, 1868, at Mount Vernon; 15 trains; 30 minutes steam, by rail, from town. Inquire of C. LELAND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

TO LET—TWO NEAT AND VERY COMPLETE cottages at Glenwood, L. I., in a pleasant and healthful neighborhood, fifteen minutes' walk from 34th-st. and James-ship Ferries, with about half an acre of ground to each house; rent $250 and $275 each. Apply to CHARLES H. ROGERS, No. 80 Wall-st., or to JOHN B. WOODRUFF, Hunter's Point.

TO RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, OR FOR SALE.—The first-class four-story brown-stone house, No. 53 West 34th-st.; it is full size, contains all outfits, and is in complete order; early possession can be had. For permits, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET AT WESTCHESTER—THE COUNtry residence of the late Capt. W. A. Spencer, situated about a mile from Williamsbridge, on the Boston Post road, consisting of a large dwelling house, gardener's lodge and stable; the garden is large and tastefully laid out. Apply at No. 57 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE EXtra-size brown-stone house No. 23 East 22d-st.; house 34½ feet wide, elegantly furnished and replete with modern conveniences; will be rented to strictly private family only. For further particulars and permits apply to

ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT NEW-ROCHELLE, a first-class brick house, with stable and four acres of ground; furnace and double sashes throughout; will be let cheap to May next to a good tenant; half a mile from depot. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 5.

STEAM POWER, NEAR BROADWAY.—Fine rooms, with superior light; basement 80x100 feet; first floor same size; steam heat and hoistway, and any amount of power. Apply on the premises, Nos. 53 and 55 Prince-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and second floor of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

HALF A HOUSE, OR SEVERAL ROOMS, unfurnished, can be had in East 14th-st., near 5th-av., for the Winter. PRESCOTT & SON, No. 75 Chambers-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED House, 47 Lafayette-place, to a private family only; possession immediately. Apply to

ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO REST—FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHing, one hour from City; very desirable and very cheap. Apply to TYLER, WRENN & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, A four-story brown-stone house in 23d-st., with furniture, linen, plate, &c. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE AND THREE LOFTS, NO. 15 East 19th-st., 75 feet west of Broadway; also, store northside of Union-square, No. 31 East 11th-st. Inquire of JACKSON, No. 31 East 17th-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, extra width, with furniture; situated in East 40th-st., near 5th-av. For particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—LARGE MARBLE STORE NOS. 97 and 98 Leonard-st., near Broadway; a first-class store; possession given February, 1868. Apply to the owners, J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, AT ELIZABETH, N. J., a pleasant house, with furniture, stable, &c. Rent very low. Apply at Metropolitan Savings Bank, No 1 3d-av., or at No. 329 West 23d-st.

TO LET—BASEMENTS; BEDROOM FRONT and back parlor, with modern improvements, 105th-st., between 3d and 2d avs.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN 3D AV., NEAR 128th-st., to let to private family only; in fine order. VAN EANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 225 W. 22d-st. For particulars and permits apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 29 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A THREE-STORY, high-stoop house, with all modern improvements, in West 44th-st. N. T. HAWKINS, 36 Pine-st., Room 9.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STABLE ON 11TH-AV., corner of 141st-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 45 Rivington-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 87 First-place, Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York. Room No. 1, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

OFFICE FOR RENT—NO. 117 BROADWAY. Room No. 13, or part of same, furnished.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AN ELEGANT MANSION ON OR near 5th-av., with stable, to rent till May or June; liberal price paid. PARKER, YOUNG & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

HOTEL DE SANTA ISABEL,

HAVANA, CUBA,

Has removed from Calle de la Havana to the palace of the late Count of Santovenia, in front of the Captain-General's Palace, Plaza de Armas. Kept in American style. Large airy rooms and first-class attention.

L. SAY, Proprietor.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.

This house is now open for the accommodation of guests, under the management of J. M. STAPLES, late of Stevens House, New-York.

A new steamer will succeed the *Cornie* in January next, landing passengers at the wharf. Persons wishing to spend the Winter months in Nassau can address TUNNELL & LOINAZ, Proprietors.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, 4TH-AV., 33D AND 34TH STS.—Families or single gentlemen desiring permanent accommodations, with board, will find roo

SHIPPING.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Nov. 16.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $1 0.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT....SATURDAY, Nov. 2
EUROPE......LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Dec. 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
INMAN LINE,
will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks.
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK..............WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
From Pier No. 45 North River.
Sailing from Antwerp.
CITY OF CORK................................Oct. 28

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin	$100	First cabin	$80
Steerage	40	Steerage	40
Payable in currency.		Payable in gold.	

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:

ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON..........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Dec. 21
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Jan. 18
and every twenty-eight days thereafter

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS..............................$120
SECOND-CLASS...............................70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$130
Second Cabin Passage................................80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$125
Second Cabin Passage................................70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin $110; second cabin, $65; steerage $35, Gold.
The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
HECLA..Nov. 6
TARIFA..Nov. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..............................$80 Gold.
Steerage..........................$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF PARIS..............SATURDAY......Nov. 2
CITY OF WASHINGTON....WEDNESDAY....Nov. 6
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY.......Nov. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK........SATURDAY.......Nov. 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......SATURDAY.......Nov. 23
CITY OF LONDON............SATURDAY.......Nov. 30
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY

FRANCE, GRACE.....................SATURDAY, Nov. 2
VIRGINIA, PROWSE..................SATURDAY, Nov. 9
HELVETIA, CUTTING..................SATURDAY, Nov. 16
DENMARK, THOMSON.................SATURDAY, Nov. 23

Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 2.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Nov. 30.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, on SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA.........................WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6
CHICAGO.............................WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
NEBRASKA...........................WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on SATURDAY, Oct. 5. SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
Passage money to Nassau..............................$45
Passage money to Havana...............................50
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Nov. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
Nov. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The first-class iron steamship GEORGIA, JOHN DEAKEN Commander, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, on TUESDAY, NOV. 5, AT 3 P. M., for the above ports.
For freight or passage apply at No. 26 Broadway.
E. W. TURNER, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, Nov. 7.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Nov. 14.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 21.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST
EVERY SATURDAY.
Freights by this line always low.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE $15
Through bills of lading given to all points on the South Carolina, Northeastern and connecting railroads, and special attention given to forwarding, free of commission.
The fast and reliable steamship MATANZAS, J. RYDER, Commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail on THIS DAY, Nov. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st. Freight received till hour of sailing. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Saturday.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Nov. 7.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Nov. 14,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
FREIGHT AT HALF TARIFF RATES.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 7.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 14.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in the interior of Florida and by Florida steamers to all points on the coast.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Freight at the reduced rates.
Steamship THAMES, leaves Saturday, Nov. 2.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, leaves Tuesday, Nov. 5.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, leaves Saturday, Nov. 9,
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
All goods destined for the interior, shipped by this Line, consigned to the Central Railroad and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, or to Octavus Cohen & Co., Agents in Savannah, will be forwarded to place of destination at a total cost not to exceed that now charged by the combination lines.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The splendid steamship
TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander,
is now receiving freight at Pier 14 North River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., 29 Broadway.
Goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavacca without charge, and also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamers of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
SHERMAN, SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
GEO. CROMWELL, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6.
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3:30 P. M. Express train for River Head and for Greenport, Saturday's only.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, Glen Cove, and all way stations, and for North Islip Saturday's only. To take effect Oct. 3.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M.; arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:58 P. M.
To take effect Oct. 5.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M., at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

BENEDICT'S TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER.—All railroads and steamboats from New-York complete with City map, 25 cents.
BENEDICT BROS., Jewelers, No. 171 Broadway.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers'. SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN Church 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. The Pastor Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Preach the second sermon on *The Excise Law and the Brewers' Convention.* Subject, *The Brewers' Remedy for Intemperance.*

SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY IN DODWORTH Hall.—Dr. HALLECK addresses at 10½ o'clock, and Hon. ROBERT DALE OWEN at 7½ o'clock discourses upon *Spiritual Experiences.* Conference at 3 o'clock. The public invited.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts.—Rev. L. S. WEED, Pastor, will preach at 10½ on *Losing what is Saved,* and at 7 o'clock, to *Young People.* Prayer-meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

REV. CHARLES EDWARD CHENEY, of Chicago, Ill., will preach in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av., corner of 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. Divine service will begin at 7½ o'clock.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching in the above church by the pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., on SUNDAY, Nov. 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR.—East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Services in this Chapel on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. J. B. CAMPBELL will officiate.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal-st. Rev. DAVID MITCHEL will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 5½ o'clock. All are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS.—Services will be held in Trenor Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., at 9 and 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—S. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

LECTURES.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE BY THE eloquent orator, E. H. UNIAC, Esq., at the Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, 1867, under the auspices of Stryker and Dodge Divisions of the Sons of Temperance. Tickets 25 cents each. To be had at No. 172 William-st., S. D. Foote, No. 46 Cliff-st.; Station D, Bible House.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily.
Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 25, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River.
All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day.
Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch. J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 2, 11 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 1, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 5, 12:30 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 4, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 7, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 6, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 9, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 8, 2 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Oct. 31, 7 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 31, 10:30 A. M.
Friday, Nov. 1, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 1, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 2, 11 A. M.	

CHANGE OF HOUR.
The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 26 E. R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P. M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 30, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 3:30 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M., daily, for the abovenamed places.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, Sept. 25, the elegant new steamboat ARROWSMITH, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M. for above-named places.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. BUNCE, will leave Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 1 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY—THE steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No 37 East River at 3 o'clock daily, and foot 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION BY THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

There being good reason to believe that a certain contagious, infectious or pestilential disease, to wit, the yellow fever, does now exist at Galveston, Lavacca, Corpus Christi, Indianola, New-Orleans, Mobile, Key West, Pensacola and St. Augustine, and that there is danger of the same being brought from thence to this port of New-York unless appropriate quarantine regulations are enforced in respect to persons and vessels coming from such places, and the same not being authorized without a proclamation of this Board: Now, therefore, this Board in the discharge of its duty in the premises, and by virtue of the power conferred by sections 24, 25 and 26 of the 147th chapter of the Laws of 1856, and the 12th and other sections of the 74th chapter, and the 3d section of the 686th chapter of the laws of 1866, does hereby proclaim and declare said ports to be each and severally "an infected place within the meaning of the Health Laws of this State." And this proclamation shall continue until the 21st day of November of the present year, and shall on that day at noon cease to have effect.
Done by said Board at its office, No. 301 Mott-st., in the City of New-York, this 31st day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, as witness the seal of said Board and the signatures of its President and Secretary.
[L. S.] JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1867.
ON THE PETITION OF CHARLES R. HARVEY, of New-York, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 24th day of January, 1854, for an improvement in Air-Heating Furnaces, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 24th day of January, 1868.
It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony.
Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the TIMES, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of JULIUS HEYE, bankrupt, in bankruptcy, before John Fitch.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned having given notice of his appointment as assignee of Julius Heye, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
Dated at New-York, the 24th day of October, A.D. 1867.
I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee, No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACCORDing to law, to all persons having claims against CATHARINE COLYER, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the said deceased, at the office of A. de Groot, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated this 19th day of October A. D. 1867. PETER COLYER, Administrator.
o19-law6mSa*

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane-st., } New-York.
No. 752 Broadway, }
No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.
This old and well-known Company, the LARGEST of its kind in the WORLD, and in the FORTY-NINTH year of its existence, is prepared with the most extensive and improved Machinery to Dye, Cleanse and Finish in a manner unequaled, every variety of ladies and gentlemen's garments, and piece goods. Garments cleansed by our new French process without being ripped.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NOTICE.—A MEETING FOR THE ADVANCEment of the cause of "Lay Delegation in the Councils of the Church," will be held in the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, on the evening of THURSDAY, Nov. 7. Addresses are expected by Rev. Bishops SIMPSON and KINGSLEY, Rev. Dr EDDY, of Chicago, Gen. CLINTON B. FISK and others. The associated choirs, under the leadership of JOHN STEPHENSON, Esq., have kindly consented to furnish the music for the occasion.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, CORNER Clinton-st. and 1st-place, South Brooklyn.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. S. CARPENTER, SUNDAY. Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Sabbath-school connected with this Church will meet on Sunday in their new Sabbath-school room at 3 o'clock P. M. Addresses will be made by Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, ALBERT WOODRUFF, Esq., and others.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., subject, *The Bliss of Heaven*; and at 7 o'clock P. M., subject, *Now is the Day of Salvation.* Interesting exercises in the Sunday-school at 2 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH and J. G DE WITT, Esq. Strangers and others are invited. Seats free.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach the second annual sermon on *The Union of the Church*, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The second reunion of the Church will occur Thursday evening at 7½ P. M. Preaching at Broadway and 84th-st. Mission at 3½ P. M., by Rev Mr. WILLIS. Sunday-school at Bethesda Chapel, 3d-av., between 35th and 36th sts., at 2 P.M., and prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

REV. NEWMAN HALL, D. D., WILL lecture, by request, on *The Relations of Great Britain and America in Connection with the late War*, at Steinway Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 6th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets $1. Can be procured at Rushton's, No. 10 Astor House; Carter Brothers, No. 530 Broadway; Randall's, No. 770 Broadway, and Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 3d inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and concert of prayer for Seamen at 7½ P. M.; preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY of the Youth's Missionary Association of Spring Street Church will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the church near Varick-st. Addresses by Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, D.D., and Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent City Mission. Singing by the children. All are invited.

THE CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, 4th-av. and 82d-st.—The new building erected by this congregation will be opened for divine service on SUNDAY NEXT, Nov. 3, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The sermon in the morning will be by Rev. Dr. DIX, Rector of Trinity Church, and in the afternoon by Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector of St. Thomas' Church.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.—Right Rev. ROBERT H. CLARKSON, D. D., Bishop of Nebraska, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Nov. 3, at 10½ A. M., and Right Rev. H. B. WHIPPLE, D. D., Bishop of Minnesota, at 3½ P. M.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, corner of Lexington-av. and 52d-st.—*The Excise Law and the Sabbath.* A sermon on this subject will be preached in this church by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. EVANS, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers provided with seats.

FREE WILL AND OPEN COMMUNION BAPTIST CHURCH, 17th-st., west of 6th-av.—Rev. CHAS. E. BLAKE, the Pastor, will preach NEXT SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptism at the close of morning service, and Communion at the close of evening service.

MR. GEO. S. CHAMBERS, OF PHILADELPHIA, will preach for the Presbyterian congregation, worshiping in Historical Hall, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the morning at 10½ o'clock by Rev. S. W. BAILEY.

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, BROADWAY, corner 34th-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Services 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject for evening, by request—*What will be the State of the Church and the World Immediately After Christ's Coming?* Services commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL)—West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Pastor will commence, on Sabbath evening, a series of lectures on the life and times of Jesus Christ. Subject of the first lecture—*The Jewish Commonwealth.*

WEST 23D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—The second service in this church will in the future be held in the evening instead of afternoon as formerly. Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, Pastor elect, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery—The original permanent Mission at the Points—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M.: short addresses by visitors; singing of select pieces by the children.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st., Rev. Mr. ELLISON will preach at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7 o'clock in the evening. Subject for the afternoon, *The Crown has Fallen from Man's Head.* Subject for the evening, *The Fallen Angels.* The public invited. Seats free.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. C. VANDUZEN, of Canada, will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. ERWIN HOUSE, of Cincinnati, at 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 7 P. M. Strangers' Class at close of morning service. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Services on SUNDAY, by Divine permission, by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening—*Jacob's Vow at Bethel; or, The Young Consecrating their Employment to God.*

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS—Chapel of the University, Washington-square. Rev. Bishop KAVANAUGH will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. READ, of Richmond, Va., at 7½ P. M. Free seats. Strangers are cordially invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold Divine Service on SUNDAY, Nov. 3, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. in the Hall at the northwest corner of Broadway and 28th-st. The Rector will preach at each service. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION.—50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Seats free. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Catechetical exercises at 3 o'clock. Rector, Rev. ABBOTT BROWN.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE—(Late Free Episcopal Chapel)—3d-av., between 77th and 78th sts.—Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector. Services EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats free.

THE DAY OF DOOM AND OTHER POEMS; by Rev. MICHAEL WIGGLESWORTH, of Malden, 1662. Also, a memoir and Funeral Sermon, by COTTON MATHER. One of the most popular books in New-England for a century. Price $1. AMERICAN NEWS CO.

N. FRANK WHITE SPEAKS BEFORE the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Free conference at 12 M. Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Sociable on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 8.

THE LAW OF THE SABBATH.—A DIScourse on this subject will be delivered by Rev. B. S. HUNTINGTON, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock. A collection will be taken to pay the rent of the hall.

LUTHER BURNING THE POPE'S BULLS.—Rev. Dr. DOWLING will preach at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, near Carmine, SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, on the *Anniversary of the Reformation* and the above stirring events.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, (Universalist,) 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. E. C. BOLLES, Portland, Me., will preach SUNDAY, 3d inst., morning at 10½, and evening service 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING, Sunday-school Service, singing by children, speaking by Pastor, HORACE GREELEY and others.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Rev. STEPHEN F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN at 3 and 7½ P. M.; the afternoon service being for deaf mutes.

EVENING SERVICE WILL BE HELD every SUNDAY after Nov. 1 in the Church of St. John Baptist, (Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner of East 35th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Free seats. Rev. Mr. DUFFIE will preach on SUNDAY. Morning service at 10½.

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., WILL BE INstalled as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church on 5th-av., corner of 19th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 3. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP COXE WILL preach on behalf of the "Midnight Mission," in Cavalry Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 3. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

PREACHING ON PROPHECY.—THE Messenger, S. S. SNOW, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Approaching Destruction of the Nations.*

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION—RT. Rev. BISHOP COXE will preach in this church, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Christian Unity.*

DR. THOMPSON WILL LECTURE ON the *New Phases of Protestantism and Popery in Europe*, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. F. BROWN. Sunday-school concert at 3 P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. by Rev. WM. ROSS. Seats free.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH.—34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock by Rev. Mr. MINGINS; EVENING, at 7½ by Rev. Mr. RUST. Strangers welcome.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the *Nearness of the Coming of the Lord.* Seats free; no collection.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of 52d-st. and 3d-av.—Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

BISHOP CLARKSON, OF NEBRASKA, will preach SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, in St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st. Services begin at 7½ o'clock.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH preaches in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on SUNDAY NIGHT, on *How Laymen can Work for Christ and the Salvation of Men.*

MIDNIGHT MISSION—BISHOP COXE WILL preach in behalf of this Mission at Calvary Church, 4th-av., corner 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 3. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. M.E. CHURCH, near 9th-av. Seats free. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. W. L. HARRIS, D. D., and at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. T. W. CHADWICK. Love feast at 3 P. M.

LEE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, OF Brooklyn, E. D., (Fulton Ferry and Greenpoint cars to Taylor-st.)—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

FORTIETH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near Lexington-av. The Pastor, Rev. J. E. ANNAN, will preach next SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side, near 6th-av. Services TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

AT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts., preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN LYLE, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Communion service at 3 P. M. Seats free.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS — FOR SALE, three lots on 5th-av., 25 feet south of 84th-st., and two lots on the south side of 63th-st., 100 feet East of 5th-av. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF METALS, NEW QUARTERMASTER STORES AND LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, Nov. 11, at Lincoln Depot, under the direction of Brevet Col. A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M.:
50 HORSES and 50 MULES, more or less;
30 AMBULANCES, worn;
250 ARMY WAGONS, worn;
7 SPRING WAGONS, worn.
Several of these spring wagons are of very superior finish.
The mules offered are a very select lot, well worthy the attention of purchasers.
After which the following metals and Quartermaster stores, entirely new, to wit:

1,150,000 pounds iron,	100,000 pounds steel, assorted
3,000 pounds copper,	10,000 pounds chains, assorted,
1,000 pounds copper bottoms,	15,000 bolts,
1,000 pounds lead,	1,000 stove feet,
500,000 pounds horse-shoes	5,000 broom handles,
500,000 pounds mule-shoes,	500 lamp chimneys,
600 empty bottles,	600 pieces lampwick.

Together with a number of miscellaneous articles, consisting in part of carpenters' and blacksmiths' tools, sash weights, knives, engines, globe valves, fire brick, &c., &c.
Also, the following wagonmakers' lumber:

5,000 feet 1½-inch oak plank,	5,000 feet 5-inch oak plank,
8,000 feet 2-inch oak plank,	3,000 feet 4-inch hickory plank,
7,000 feet 2½-inch oak plank,	
42,000 feet 3-inch oak plank,	12,000 feet plank, assorted sizes.
10,000 feet 4-inch oak plank,	

Sale to commence at 10 A. M. and continue from day to day until all are sold.
Horses, mules and wagons will be sold singly; other articles in lots.
The metals will be delivered to purchasers at 6th-st. wharf or at railroad depot.
Catalogues of sale can be had on application.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
IMPORTANT SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE,
VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, MARBLE STATUARY BY CELEBRATED ARTISTS.
An extensive and valuable cabinet of rare Coins and Medals, Armour, Sevres and Saxe Porcelain, curious and original real Bronzes, Books and Curiosities, very rare objects D'Art and Vertu, silver and plated ware from Cuustafle of Paris, rare plants and birds, &c., &c., being the entire collection of
Mr. LOUIS BORG,
Vice-Counsel of France,
who is about leaving for Europe.
The furniture, draperies and decorations, &c., were all furnished to order, by Messrs. Pottier & Stymers, regardless of cost.
The paintings are already well known as a collection made by Mr. Borg during the last thirty years in this country and Europe.
The medals, coins and tokens are believed to be unequaled as a collection in this country.
The bronzes are of high artistic value. In fact this sale will afford an opportunity for connoisseurs to add works of art to their collections seldom, if ever, offered in this country.
The sale will take place at his residence, No. 24 East 35th-st., near Madison-av., commencing on TUESDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M., continuing until the entire catalogue is disposed of.
Catalogues can be obtained of the Auctioneers on and after Friday, Nov. 8.
The house will be open for exhibition on Monday 11th inst., by card only, to be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 93 Liberty-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN,
THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Nov. 2, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
830 boxes London layers,
1,000 half boxes London layers,
900 quarter boxes London layers,
12,821 boxes Layers,
1,588 half boxes Layers,
2,076 quarter boxes Layers,
500 boxes Loose Muscatels,
200 boxes Seedless,
2 0 kegs Seedless,
200 frails Seedless,
} John Clemens' brand.
125 barrels new crop Currants.
1,500 frails Dates, in prime order.
75 cases new crop Smyrna Figs.
75 barrels Currants.
For account of whom it may concern.
120 bags Canary Seed, slightly damaged
25 kegs Bordeaux Plums, damaged.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.
In pursuance of the announcement made this day, the lease of the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry to Hunter's Point, Long Island, for a term of ten years from November 1, 1867, will be sold at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, November 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., in the Governor's Room.
Also,
will be sold at the same time and place, the lease of the Ferry as now established from the foot of Roosevelt-street, East River, to South Seventh-street, Brooklyn, Eastern District, for the term of ten years from November 1, 1867.
Also,
the lease of the Ferry as now established from the foot of Ninety-second-street, East River, to the village of Astoria, Long Island, for the term of ten years from November 1, 1867.
The said leases will be sold subject to the condition that the landings of the Ferries, or any part thereof, not the property of the Corporation of the City of New-York, shall be procured at the risk and expense of the purchaser, and that the said corporation shall not be liable at any time for any expense whatever in connection therewith.
The purchaser of these franchises will be required to comply with the covenants on the part of the city contained in the present leases, and provisions of section forty-one of the amended charter of 1857.
NEW-YORK COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 25, 1867.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 10½, at their salesroom No. 93 Liberty-st.: HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE consisting of a general assortment removed for convenience of sale, including an elegant assortment of fine velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany suites in brocatel, reps, plush, &c., &c., gilt frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, marble-top centre-tables, side-tables, rosewood mantel mirrors, door and back etageres, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet-tables, chairs, wardrobes, oak dining-room chairs, china, crockery, glassware, silver-plated ware, oil-cloths, &c., mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.
Also, at 12 o'clock,
a large size Herring safe, burglar-proof, for silver; mahogany frame billiard-table, oak frame billiard-table.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.
By JOHNSTON & THEALL, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Nov. 2, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., being the contents of several houses, removed for convenience of sale. Catalogues now ready.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, on MONDAY, Nov. 4, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 27 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., all the rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture, mirrors, French china and glass; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with the kitchen utensils.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, AXMINSTER, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c., &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & Co., will sell by auction on THURSDAY Nov. 7, 1867, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 200 Madison-av., between 36th and 37th sts., the entire furniture, &c., of said house, consisting in part of rich ebony and gilt and rosewood parlor suites in satin and reps; fine French plate pier and mantel mirrors, etageres, marble-top centre and and fancy tables, rosewood bookcases, mantel ornaments, rich satin reps and lace curtains, carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, enameled bedroom suit, palliasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oak extension tables, sofa and dining chairs, Axminster velvet and Brussels carpets, oilcloths, kitchen utensils, &c., together with all the fine gas fixtures throughout the house.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture, velvet, Wilton, Brussels carpets, oilcloths, rosewood pianoforte, French plate mirrors, lace and damask curtains; rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement goods, &c., &c., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 262 West 24th-st., near 8th-av., the entire rich furniture of the house. It will comprise in part of really elegant rosewood suites in satin, damask and brocade, four large pier and mantel French plate mirrors, armour wardrobes and bookcases, cased bedsteads with drapery, bureaus to match, hair mattresses, cottage suites, marble-top centre, side and extension tables, China and glass ware, plain furniture, &c., &c. Catalogues early Saturday morning.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., MONDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 4, at 4 o'clock, and the four following days at the same hour, the private library of medical and miscellaneous books of the late John Watson, M. D. The medical portion comprises a vast collection of valuable and scarce works in all branches of medicine and surgery, including many that are expensively illustrated and finely bound, &c. The miscellaneous portion embraces a great variety of the best English, French and American editions of standard works, mostly in costly bindings, and many choice books in miscellaneous literature, and some that are rare, &c. Also, nine black walnut and mahogany book-cases to be sold on FRIDAY, Nov. 8, at 5 o'clock P. M. Catalogues are ready and the books are on view.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1867.
FOR SALE—ON THE 5TH DAY OF NOVEMber next, at 12 M., at the Naval Hospital Brooklyn, at public auction, the three (3) story wooden building attached to the east side of the Naval Hospital in dimensions about one hundred and ninety-five (195) feet by one hundred and thirty-nine (139) feet, with wings, together with the steam and gas pipes. A more particular description will be given by calling at the Hospital and on the day of sale.
TERMS—Twenty (20) per cent. of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the balance before a commencement is made to take the building down. A guarantee will be required that all the materials of which the building is composed, and all the rubbish, be moved away by the 1st of December proximo.
CHAS. H. BELL, Rear-Admiral U. S. N., Commanding Navy-yard and Station, New-York.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon the distillery and fixtures known as McGee's Distillery, situated at No. 74 Robinson-st., New-York City, for the payment of a tax assessed against JOHN H. McGEE, distiller, et al., as due the United States, and for fraud upon the Internal Revenue Laws, and said property will be sold at public auction on the premises on the 16th day of October, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector Fourth District New-York.
The above sale is adjourned to the 14th day of November, 1867, at the same time and place.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, AND all kinds of slate work, plain and ornamental, manufactured by the Penrhyn Slate Company. Also roofing slate. The trade supplied. Warehouse No. 40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND decorated marble mantels, wainscoting, panels, bureau and table tops, &c. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3½, EVENING AT 7½.
LAST WEEK
OF
of Mr. Levick's new Drama,
PALE JANET;
OR,
THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM.
ENTIRELY NEW SCENES AND EFFECTS HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED.
To be seen at all hours,
A LIVING GORILLA,
has
JUST ARRIVED FROM AFRICA.
It is the first ever captured alive. Brought to this country at an expense of
OVER EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS.
An extensive collection of beautiful LIVING FISH, FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO, GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection. LIVING SKELETON.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT
A GIANTESS, A DWARF, A CIRCASSIAN GIRL, TEN LIVING SEA LEOPARDS, THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE, LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN..................Lessee and Director
GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE.
THIS DAY, (Saturday,) AT ONE O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 2,
LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS,
(The CAMILLE of the English stage.)
Armand..M. La Roche
Marguerite......................................M'lle. Deborah
LES AMOURS DE CLEOPATRA,
and second appearance of M'lle. REILLEZ next TUESDAY EVENING.
Tickets at the Theatre; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Chickering & Sons, No. 652 Broadway, and at Macoy's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY MATINEE, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
THE DEVIL'S AUCTION;
OR, THE
GOLDEN BRANCH.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF
Mlle. GUISEPPINA MORLACCHI,
THE GREATEST
STAR DANSEUSE OF THE WORLD,
whose performances are pronounced by the
PRESS AND THE PUBLIC
as the true interpretation of the
POETRY OF MOTION.
THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PREMIERES DANSEUSES
EVER PRESENTED ON ONE STAGE.
MR. DE POL'S
GRAND EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY,
GRAND EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY,
AND
Sig. GIOVANI LUPO.
RESERVED SEATS FOR
SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE,
AT BOX-OFFICE OF THE THEATRE,
AT CHICKERING'S, No. 652 Broadway,
MACOY'S, No. 114 Broadway.

MLLE. GUISEPPINA MORLACCHI,
By the particular desire of the
LADIES OF NEW-YORK,
Will dance at the grand
MATINEE
of the
DEVIL'S AUCTION;
or,
GOLDEN BRANCH,
on
SATURDAY, NOV. 2,
At 1 o'clock.
Admission $1.
Children half price.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..Director.
MATINEES AT 2½ O'CLOCK,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
STILL MORE NOVELTIES!
NEW ARTISTS AND NEW ACTS!
THE GREAT JOHN HENRY,
MLLE. EMILIE HENRIETTA,
THE WONDERFUL DENZER BROTHERS,
and the entire strength of the
UNEQUALED CIRCUS TROUPE
IN NOVEL AND EXCITING SCENES.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents; children, 50 cents. Begins at 8.

DODWORTH HALL.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY.
MRS. BROWN IN PARIS.
MRS. BROWN AT THE PLAY.

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STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 51 West 10th-st., near 6th-av.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 10 o'clock. For description see catalogue.

A LITERARY YOUNG LADY READS with Married Ladies of the first families, the Poets, History, English Literature. Strictly private lessons. Conversation, correspondence, criticism or common English branches. Address MUSIC Box 79 Station D.

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J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

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DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
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GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

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NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms, &c., send for a circular.

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NO. 120 PIERREPONT-ST., BROOKLYN.
Private lessons given. Send or call for a circular.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING and Physical Culture. Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st.

MUSICAL.

MASON AND HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, have been awarded a FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION. Fifty styles at $75 to $1,000 each. Second hand instruments of various makers at low prices. ORGANS TO RENT.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 885 BROADWAY.
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES — GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS new Pianos, for sale and to rent on reasonable terms, at
HAINES BROTHERS'
warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square. Rent allowed if purchased within a year.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRAND, square and upright piano-fortes, from $100 to $700, let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

A LADY OF A FIRST FAMILY, BROUGHT up in Europe, and experienced in teaching music, wishes a few more pupils at her own or pupil's residence. Address HERTHA, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO., NO. 37 UNION-square, (Broadway,) New-York. Sunday-school music, American organs and superior pianos.

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REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND DINING-ROOM
FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner 76th-st.

REWARDS.

REWARD.
CENTRAL DEPARTMENT METROPOLITAN POLICE, NO. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1867.
At a meeting of the Board of Metropolitan Police, held this day, it was
Resolved, That a reward of five hundred dollars ($500) will be paid from "the Metropolitan Reward Fund" to any person or persons who shall furnish information that shall lead to the detection, arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of felonious homicide in causing the death of Clement Curtiss, who died on the 4th of September last from injuries received on the 21st of August previous.
THOMAS C. ACTON, President.
S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

$25 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM THE farm of the subscriber, on Saturday last, a very dark bay COLT, shading on the brown, four years old, long tail, no white on him, about 16 hands high. Whoever will give information respecting him, or return him to the subscriber at Morrisania, will receive the above reward. ALEX. BATHGATE.

$1,000 REWARD.—CONFIDENTIAL INformation regarding robbery, forgery, embezzlement, fraud, crim. con., &c., is liberally paid for by the Bureau of Information, Nos. 149 and 160 Fulton-st., where all dishonesty is thoroughly sifted for persons interested. Perfect divorces quickly obtained.
G. ELMORE, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE
DIRECTOR.................................MAX MARETZEK
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, Nov. 2,
MATINEE. MATINEE.
Only time at a matinee of the
IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL NEW OPERA BUFFA,
DON BUCEFALO.
TICKETS TO THE MATINEE, $1 50 EACH,
TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE. NO RESERVED SEATS.
Doors open at 12 M., to commence at 1 o'clock.
Tickets can be obtained at all the regular ticket offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—L'AFRICAINE.
ON MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock,
Third appearance of the eminently successful new Prima Donna,
MME. LOUISA KAPP-YOUNG.
Last night of Meyerbeer's
L'AFRICAINE,
produced in the most gorgeous style, with new and brilliant Costumes, new Scenery, Military Band, Ballet, &c., and its excellent and complete cast.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.
Director...................................MAX MARETZEK
Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 2, at 8,
for the first time, Lessing's immortal drama,
EMILIA GALOTTI.
Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK IN TWO CHARACTERS, VIZ.:
EMILIA AND THE COUNTESS ORSINA.
Seats can now be secured at the regular ticket offices.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........................WM. WHEATLEY
TWO PERFORMANCES THIS SATURDAY.
AFTERNOON AT ONE.
EVENING QUARTER TO EIGHT.
Second year of the world-renowned
BLACK CROOK,
AND JARRETT & PALMER'S
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
NUMBERING OVER SEVENTY DANSEUSES,
selected from the best schools of Europe.
ENTIRELY NEW ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT HIT OF LA GARDE IMPERIALE,
NUMBERING 150 CHILDREN, forming a
REGIMENT OF SOLDIERS,
fully equipped in
SPLENDID NEW UNIFORMS FROM PARIS.
Brilliant reception of the
TWO PREMIERS ASSOLUTA.
GRAND BALLET OF 70, 70, 70, 70,
and the CHILD VIVANDIERE, &c., &c.
FIRST MALE DANCER OF THE DAY.
Splendid Scenery, Costumes, Armors, &c., &c.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
SATURDAY, NOV. 2.
Tom Taylor's successful Drama of
HENRY DUNBAR.
Characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. George Holland, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. G. Browne, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Rockwell, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Mary Barrett.
MONDAY, Nov. 4—STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.
TUESDAY, Nov. 5—HENRY DUNBAR.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6—A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
Due notice will be given of the production of Tobin's celebrated Comedy in five acts, entitled
THE HONEY MOON,
being the first of a series of
LEGITIMATE COMEDIES,
now in active preparation.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
TWO PERFORMANCES—MATINEE AND EVENING.

MATINEE AT 1½,	EVENING AT 7¾,
INSHAVOGUE,	THE FLORENCES,
THE FLORENCES.	INSHAVOGUE.
ADMISSION 50 cents.	THRICE MARRIED.

WORRELL SISTERS'
NEW-YORK THEATRE.
TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK,
EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Miss FANNY B. PRICE
in her successful rendition of FANCHON, THE CRICKET, supported by Mr. D. HANCHETT.
MONDAY, Nov. 11, reappearance of the favorite Worrell Sisters.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
MONDAY, OCT. 28, FIRST WEEK OF A SHAKESPEARIAN BURLESQUE.
SHYLOCK.
SHYLOCK............................Mr. LEFFINGWELL
GRATIANO...........................Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN
ALSO, CINDERELLA.
CLORINDA...........................Mr. LEFFINGWELL

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
TWO GRAND CONCERTS—H. DRAPER, Director.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 2,
AND SACRED CONCERT
SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 3.
Mesdames Varian, Hoffman and Sophie Mozart.
Miss Teresa Lenting, Debutant.
Messrs. J. W. Hill and H. R. Romeyn, Tenori.
E. Duchesne, Baritone; R. Mayo, Basso.
Messrs. E. Hoffman and A. H. Pease, Pianists.
Miss Lacoste, the young and talented Tragedienne.
Selections from the new operas, "Romeo and Juliet," "The Grand Duchesse," "Lurline," "Sampson." "The Stabat Mater," with Ballads, Glees and Quartettes, and full chorus.
Pease & Hoffman will execute, for the first time, a fantasia on themes from the "Grande Duchesse," for two Grands.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
Steinways' Pianos. Mason & Hamlin's Organ.

STEINWAY HALL.
FIFTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 3.
L. F. HARRISON.......................................Director
Third appearance of the favorite Contralto,
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON.
First appearance since his return to America of the celebrated Pianist,
Mr. OSCAR PFEIFFER,
together with
Mr. RUDOLPH HENNIG,
Signor ABELLA,
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, and
FULL ORCHESTRA.

JEROME HOPKINS'
First Concert for the Orpheon Free Choral School Fund, Steinway Hall, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock.
Mlle. DE BRUNO, Soprano; Mr. FREDERIC GOUGH, Baritone; Mr. F. BERGNER, Violoncellist, and Mr. C. H. DIBBLE, Conductor.
Tickets sold only by G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and at the door. O. N. SNOW, Agent.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES.
PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS
(Including a Reserved Seat)
For the four remaining of
THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES,
FIVE DOLLARS EACH.
To be had at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Jordens & Marten's, No. 758 Broadway; at Pond's up-town Music Store, No. 865 Broadway, and at the Office at Steinway Hall.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner of 15th-st. and Broadway.
A NEW ERA IN AMUSEMENT.
As fascinating as the drama, yet as morally impressive as the pulpit.
Fifth week and continued success of
THE PILGRIM.
In the splendid tableaux may be seen
TWO HUNDRED FIGURES OF LIFE SIZE,
illustrating that noble allegory,
THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION FINALE.
Music by PHILIP PHILIPS.
Matinees on TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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COLLECTION OF HIGH CLASS MODERN PAINTINGS.
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The best house in the world for Continental pictures.
All the works procured direct from the easels of the most eminent Artists of the French, Belgian, Dutch and German Schools. Every picture guaranteed.
N. B., No. 23 Rue des Croisades, Brussels.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

JUST PUBLISHED, (254 PAGES)—THE MEDICAL COMPANION AND GUIDE TO HEALTH, a Treatise on the Causes, Consequences and Cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, and the Various Forms of Premature Decay, by Dr. A. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Price 50 cents. Sent by mail to any address. The Doctor can be consulted as usual, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. ALLEN, 119 GREENWICH-AV., near 13th st. Ladies suffering from any cause, insured immediate relief with safety. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Auction Sale of Paintings—Opening of the Season.

The first important sale of paintings this season closed last evening at the salesroom of LEEDS & MINER, corner of Twelfth-street and Broadway. The sale began on Thursday evening, but the more valuable pictures were not then offered. The prices brought by the greater number of these last night are by no means promising from either artists or importers. The attendance was not good, and with an occasional exception the bidding was the reverse of spirited. The three most attractive paintings in the sale were those of L. JOB VERNET, and one of these only realized a price approximating the true value of the work. No. 221 of the catalogue, "Christ Stilling the Waters," brought $880. The much talked-of painting, for some time on exhibition in this City, "Bay and Market place of Rio Janeiro," brought only $1,450, at which price it was knocked down to Mr. BRADFORD. The cartoon of the "Nativity, Annunciation and Ascension" brought only $390. There were but few bidders for it—hence this sacrifice. The prices obtained for the other important paintings of the sale will show that but very few indeed met with a better fate than did those above named:

"The Resurrection of Jairu's Daughter," by F. Stevens, Professor, Dusseldorf, $480; "Sunset on the Nile," by James Hamilton, Philadelphia, $520; "The Italian Lovers," by May, of Paris, $550; "Summer," by Hubbard, $465; "Wilds of Lake Superior," by Thomas Moran, Philadelphia, $395; "The Lost Trail," by Tait, $250; "Evening on the Alleghanies," by Sonntag, $290; Landscape, by Oddie, $225. All of these were large paintings and good specimens of the artists' power. A portrait of Gen. Grant, by Leutze, sold for $150, not twice the price of the frame. The likeness was not a speaking one, although, it is said, $1,000 was given for it for the Crosby collection.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ITEMS.—The body of an infant was found yesterday in the middle of First-avenue, near Fifty-first-street....JAMES MCCORMACK, a boy, residing at No. 133 West Thirty-third-street, fell through the hatchway of No. 39 Crosby-street, and fractured his skull....MARGARET GARDNER, aged 42, and a native of Scotland, cut her throat yesterday morning with a razor, at No. 442 West Thirty-first-street, while in a state of semi-intoxication. The wound is considered to be of a fatal character....WM. WAGNER, a German, aged 46, died suddenly yesterday at No. 319 Fifth-street....MARY GIBBONS, of the corner of Main and Water streets, Brooklyn, fell into the East River yesterday at Pier No. 35, while intoxicated. She was rescued in an exhausted condition....A colored convict, named JOHNSON, attempted to escape from Randall's Island yesterday by swimming. He was arrested and taken back....MARGARET O'BRIEN was found on the corner of Seventeenth-street and Avenue A, yesterday, suffering from injuries received by being thrown down a flight of stairs near by, by some persons whom she declined to name. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital....A male infant, three weeks old, was found in one of the waiting rooms of the Jersey City ferry-house, foot of Cortlandt-street. It was sent to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

FIRE IN BROOME-STREET.—Last night at 8 o'clock a fire occurred in the building No. 450 Broome-street, and it was only the prompt arrival of the Fire Department that prevented a most extensive conflagration. The flames were, however, subdued with only a comparatively slight loss. The fire originated on the rear of the second floor, occupied by KATZWEIMER & BROTHER, cap manufacturers, who suffered a damage of $8,000 on stock and are insured in the London and Liverpool, the Park and other companies for $20,000. A part of the second floor was also occupied by J. SEBENHEIM, dealer in glovers' goods, whose stock was damaged to the extent of $200, a loss covered by a policy in the Stuyvesant Company for $2,000. The first floor was occupied by KATZWEIMER & BRO., and the stock was slightly damaged by water. The basement is occupied by W. H. CROCKER & Co., stationers, but the stock being promptly covered by the Insurance Patrol was only damaged very slightly, and is covered by a policy in the Baltic for $2,500. The owner of the building is GEORGE WOOD, whose loss is about $500; he is fully insured, but in what company was not ascertained.

CORONERS' CASES.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GOVER at the Morgue, over the body of an unknown man which had been found floating in the East River at the foot of Fourteenth-street. A verdict of "Found Drowned" was rendered....The same Coroner held an inquest over the remains of HENRY C. WILLIAMSON, of No. 1?8 West Tenth-street, who died from injuries received on the 7th ult., by being accidentally run down and drowned on the 23d ult. by the steamship *Philadelphia*, while in a rowboat off Staten Island. The jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death." The deceased was a native of New-York and 21 years of age....A third inquest was held by the same Coroner over the body of JOHN DEVANEY, 26 years of age, a native of Ireland, who died at Bellevue Hospital Thursday, from injuries received by being run over by a Hudson River train, near Tivoli, N. Y., from which he had jumped. The deceased was a laborer employed by the Railroad Company. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

BENEDICTS' TIME TABLES.—The valuable traveler's guide issued by BENEDICT BROTHERS, No. 171 Broadway, monthly, is "out" for November. The following are the chief changes noted: Trains on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey on and after Nov. 4 will leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:36 and 9:25 A. M., and 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. On Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. for Piermont. To Jersey City: Leave Monsey at 6:35 and 10:35 A. M. Leave Piermont at 6:10, 7:20, 8:10 and 11:10 A.M. and 3:40 P. M. On Sunday only leave Monsey at 6:30 and Upper Piermont at 7:26 P. M. The steamboats *St. John* and *Drew* leave Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. The steamboat *Gen. Sedgwick* leaves New-York at 3:45 o'clock P. M. The steamboat *Mary Powell* has stopped running for the season. The Albany days boats. *Daniel Drew* and *C. Vibbard* have stopped running.

REGISTERS IN TROUBLE.—Several Germans and Irishmen appeared before the Superior Court, yesterday morning, and complained that the Registers would not receive their naturalization papers, as issued by authority of the Clerk of that Court, and under its official seal. Judge MCCUNN, presiding, expressed the opinion that the Registers were wrong in refusing the papers, and issued an order to the Registers complained of to show cause before him to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, why they should not be punished for contempt of Court, in not recognizing the seal of the Court and signature of the clerk. He said he had adopted this course in order to bring the whole question to a definite settlement.

SEPTEMBER RECEIPTS AT PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.—At the Academy of Music the gross receipts for the month of September were $8,082. The season did not begin there until the 23d of September, so that there was but one week of opera. At the French theatre the gross receipts were $14,418. The other returns for the month were as follows: New-York Theatre, $22,730; Olympic Theatre, $21,969; Niblo's Garden, $42,990; Barnum's Museum, $49,840; Broadway Theatre, $24,262; New-York Circus, $17,921; Fifth-avenue Theatre, $6,632; Tony Pastor's Minstrels, $6,450; White's Minstrels, $9,000; Kelly & Leon's Minstrels, $6,317; San Francisco Minstrels, $8,809; Wallack's Theatre—returns not yet in.

SUSPECTED SHOPLIFTERS.—Detective officers FOLK, FROST and VIDETO yesterday afternoon arrested three men on Fulton-street on suspicion of being shoplifters. They were taken to the Police Headquarters, where they gave their names as JAMES DAY, JAMES SCOTT and RAPHAEL GORDON. On searching them two sets of sleeve-buttons, worth $27, were found in the possession of SCOTT, and they were subsequently found to have been stolen from the jewelry store of J. R. TICE, on the corner of Fulton and Johnson streets.

SABBATH EVENING LECTURES.—In the New-England Church, West Forty-first-street, near Sixth-avenue, a series of Sabbath evening lectures on the Life and Times of Jesus Christ will be delivered, commencing Sabbath evening, Nov. 3. The public generally are invited to attend. The first two lectures will be delivered by Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor of the Church.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found yesterday afternoon floating in the bay, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-eighth streets. He was about five feet six inches in height, and had light moustache, hair and whiskers. He had on striped cassimere pants and vest and white shirt. The body was taken to the Dead-house for identification, and the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

EXPLOSION OF A STILL.—About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a still in the Chrystal Oil Works, on the corner of Sullivan and Ferris streets, exploded, severely injuring a man named JOHN COSGROVE, who was attempting to light a lamp at the time. The injured man was taken to his residence in the Eastern District.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named MICHAEL FOX was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by the caving in of a sewer in which he was at work, in Bedford-avenue, near Myrtle-avenue. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest. The deceased leaves a wife and family.

RUN OVER.—A little girl named ELIZA MCLAUGHLIN, aged three years, while playing in Tillary-street yesterday afternoon was run over by a butcher's wagon, belonging to a man named SIMONSON, and injured rather seriously.

SICK AND SUFFERING.—A man named JOHN MORAN, with his wife and six children, were found, yesterday, suffering from fever, in the house No. 6 Dennett-place. There was no food in the house, and no person to attend to the sufferers. The Health Department was notified.

SERMON ON THE EXCISE LAW.—Rev. JAMES B. DUNN will deliver his second sermon on "The Excise Law and the Brewers' Convention," to-morrow evening, at his Church, Fiftieth-street, near Broadway.

THE LIQUOR-DEALERS' SOCIETY.—A meeting of this Society was held yesterday, the proceedings being, as usual, private. It was understood, however, that one of the subjects under discussion was the raising of electioneering funds.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

NEWSBOYS' LODGING ROOMS.—This institution in Poplar-street is meeting with great and deserved success. The average number of lodgings furnished per night is 77¼, and the average amount received in payment is 9 1-5 cents, the regular charge being 10 cents.

STOLE SOME CLAMS.—Clams and oysters have mysteriously disappeared at divers times from the Old City Market. Last night a basket of each was taken; they were subsequently discovered in the hallway of No. 20 James-street.

SHARPER THAN A SERPENT'S TOOTH.—JAMES COLGAN, a youth of 17, stole $10 from his father, who resides at No. 23 Clinton-street. Judge DUNNE examined JAMES, and held him for trial.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named MICHAEL COX was instantly killed by the caving in of the wall of a sewer on Bedford-avenue, near Myrtle, yesterday morning.

CENTRAL DISPENSARY.—The regular monthly report of the Central Dispensary for the month of October shows that 877 prescriptions were given out, and 488 new patients were attended to.

SNEAK THIEF.—The house of Mrs. DEGAS was entered last evening by a sneak thief, and a clock valued at $3 was stolen.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY COURTS.—The following prisoners were sentenced yesterday: Chas. Ryan, entering with intent to steal, 3 years in the State Prison at hard labor; Chas. Bailey, Richard Jones, burglary, 3 years in State Prison; John Walters, forgery, 1 year in State Prison; Edgar Woods, larceny, 6 months in State Prison; James Spencer, atrocious assault, 2 years in State Prison; J. McClusky, assault, sentence suspended; Patrick Fay, stealing watch, 1 year in State Prison; W. H. Bray, poligamy, 5 years in State Prison; John Bailey, stealing valise from car, 2 years in State Prison; Jacob Workhouser, driving on wrong side of road, fined $15; John Moore, entering with intent to steal, sent to Reform School; James Toole, stealing watch and chain, 1 year in State Prison; Bridget Ryan, attempt to steal from person, 6 months in State Prison; Augusta Whielfield, larceny, 2 months in County Jail; Thomas Carroll, stealing horse value $18, 3 months in County Jail; George Jones, assault and battery on his wife, fined $25; Patrick Fury, stealing property from Erie Railroad, 4 years in State Prison; Chas. Hoffman, fined $5; John Campbell, assault, fined $25; Peter Talley, stealing vegetables, 2 months County Jail; A. Morris, petit larceny, 2 months County Jail; William Wilson, assault and battery, sentence suspened; David Taylor, stealing a robe, 3 years in State Prison; Geo. Smith, grand larceny, 1 year and 6 months in State Prison; Jas. Carroll, petit larceny, 3 months in County Jail; Chas. Speilbeck, picking pockets, 5 years in State Prison, he having served one term in State Prison and denied it; August Dunke, Augusta Dunke, assault, fined $10; Patrick Ryan, assault, fined $10; Maria O'Brien, grand larceny, 6 months in State Prison; J. H. Anderson, stealing harness, 1 year in State Prison; Peter Cody, larceny of watch and chain, 3 years in State Prison; John Lawlor, assault on an officer, 2 months in County Jail; Henry McCano, fornication, fined $14; Edward Knock, assault and battery, fined $10; Edward Gerraty, stealing coat, 3 months in County Jail; Wm. H. Ellis, assault on an officer, fined $25; John Gibbins, assault and battery, fined $15; Edward Kyfe, stealing blankets, 3 years in State Prison; Terrence Biggins, assault, fined $5; George Iecsickle, stealing horse valued at $100, 1 year in State Prison; Michael Moore, assault, fined $10; George Doremus, George King, assault and battery, fined $15 each; Thomas Carley, obtaining money under false pretences, 4 months in County Jail; Elizabeth Krome, assault, fined $10; Sebastian Gonner, selling liquor without license, fined $80; Catherine Hart, entering with intent to steal, 1 year in State Prison; Charles Reichlmeyer, assault, fined $20. The prisoners will be taken to Trenton next Wednesday.

A MURDERER FOUND GUILTY.—In the Supreme Court, Somerset County, N. J., before Judge DALRYMPLE, after a seven days' trial, for the murder of the boy GASPARD B. BAIRD, near Flagtown, on the South Branch of the Central Railroad, on the 19th of June last, JACOB VAN ARSDALE has been found guilty of "murder in the first degree with a recommendation for mercy." Considerable interest has been manifested by the people in this trial, the Court-room having been thronged during the whole course of it. Attempts were made to bring in a plea of insanity, but (as the verdict proves) failed. The murder was one of the most diabolical on record, and at the time created an intense excitement and feeling of horror in the minds of all, owing more particularly to the youthfulness of the victim, young BAIRD being but a little over 13 years of age. The prisoner was a man of a morose and sullen disposition, and the only cause assigned for the commission of the foul deed was his being called to his breakfast on the morning of the murder after all the others of the family had had theirs, and particularly a little colored servant girl.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—Two men named JACOB BROUGH and FREDERICK MAURER, who have for some time been engaged in passing counterfeit money in Monmouth and Ocean Counties, have been arrested. It appears that these men started from Trenton with carts laden with crockery, ostensibly to peddle the ware for old iron and rags, but really to cover their attempts to pass counterfeit money. Detective NETTLESHIP placed two expert officers upon their track, who found that they were engaged in passing $2 bills, legal tender issue, and twenty-five cent currency. They were permitted to go through those counties unmolested, but on their return to this city Tuesday, Mr. NETTLESHIP, a United States detective, took them into custody, took them to Newark, and they were committed to the Essex County Jail by United States Commissioner WHITEHEAD.

DELTA UPSILON ANNUAL CONVENTION.—The thirty-third annual Convention of the Delta Upsilon (anti-secret) Fraternity will be held with the Rutgers Chapter at Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J., Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 5 and 6. With an Alumni of more than 2,000, and many prominent men in Church and State, this Fraternity holds high rank among American college societies.

THE SINKING OF THE DARCY.—The ferry-boat *John S. Darcy*, the sinking of which by the *John Taylor* was reported yesterday, is now lying at the Paterson Dock, Jersey City, under water. The deck has been repaired, and the boat will be raised and sent into dry dock to-morrow. She will be on the line again in a few days.

SUDDEN DEATH.—WILLIAM BLYTH, who acted as bugler at the Jerome Park races during the last season, died suddenly yesterday, leaving a wife and several children. A subscription for their benefit has been opened at Mr. ROBERT SMITH'S, in Houston-street.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—A Newark employee of the New-Jersey Express Company was arrested yesterday for embezzling $100 belonging to the Company. He is held for examination.

DROWNED.—GEORGE GUIZIG was drowned in the Morris Canal at Newark yesterday.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

IMPORTANT DECISION—PROPERTY ACQUIRED AFTER THE FILING OF THE PETITION DOES NOT GO TO THE CREDITORS—COMMENCEMENT OF PROCEEDINGS.

In the Matter of Charles G. Patterson.—This matter came up by a special case stated for the Court under section 6 of the Bankrupt Act, between the Bankrupt and Tupper & Beattie creditors. The case stated that on the examination of the bankrupt, under section 26, it appeared that about August 25, 1867, he had borrowed $5,000. Counsel for the creditors asked some questions about this money, which were objected to by the bankrupt's counsel as relating to, property acquired by him subsequent to the commencement of the proceedings. The bankrupt's counsel tendered his objections in writing, and claimed that that raised an issue of law which it was the duty of the Register, under section 7, to adjourn into Court. The Register declined to adjourn the question into Court, and decided that the questions were admissible, whereupon this special case was stated to the Court to bring up for decision two questions: 1. Whether the Register was correct in declining to adjourn the question into Court as an issue of law. 2. Whether the questions were admissible.

By the records and files in the cases which were made part of the special case, it appeared that the bankrupt filed a petition, with schedules annexed, on June 25. On June 27 the Register examined them and found them defective. On Aug. 8 the Register made an order that the bankrupt have leave to file amended schedules A and B. On Aug. 19 new and complete schedules A and B were filed with oaths to the new schedules. On Sept. 6 the Register certified that these schedules were incorrect. On Sept. 10 he made an order giving the bankrupt leave to file amendments to the substituted schedules. On Sept. 11 the bankrupt filed amendments to schedule A, Nos. 2 and 8. On Sept. 12 the Register certified the petition and schedules to be correct, made adjudication of bankruptcy and granted a certificate of protection. On the 13th September he issued a warrant, returnable Oct. 23, and on that day an assignee was appointed. The questions were asked on Oct. 19. The questions were argued by counsel, the bankrupt claiming that nothing passed to the assignee but the property which the bankrupt had on June 25, the day of filing the petition; while the creditors claimed that everything passed which he had on the 13th of September, the day of the adjudication of bankruptcy.

Held by the Court—That the Register was correct in declining to adjourn the question into Court as an issue of law. That the intent of the words in the fourteenth section of the act, that the "assignment shall relate back to the commencement of the proceedings" is, that the property which was his at the time of the "commencement of the proceedings," and no other property, shall vest in the assignee, and shall vest in him as of that date, no matter when the assignment is executed. That the blanks for the date in the form of the assignment (No. 18) are to be filled in with the date of the commencement of the proceedings. That the words "of which he is possessed," in that form, are probably a misprint for "of which he was possessed," the form being almost a *verbatim* copy of the form of assignment under the Massachusetts Insolvent Law, in which the word "was" is used instead of "is." That the thirty-eighth section undertakes to determine the time of the commencement of the proceedings. That the "order" referred to in that provision, is the adjudication of bankruptcy, which is called an order in the forty-second section, and which may be made by the Court in involuntary proceedings, and by the Register, under section four, in voluntary proceedings, and is the earliest order which answers the requirements of the thirty-sixth section. That the words "may be issued," in the thirty-sixth section, must be construed "shall be issued." That unless the adjudication is made, the filing of the petition is not the commencement of the proceedings, whether voluntary or involuntary proceedings. It requires an adjudication to make the filing of the petition of any avail as a commencement of proceedings; but when the adjudication is made, the filing of the petition becomes the commencement of proceedings. That section eleven provides for the petition in voluntary cases, and for the schedules to be annexed to it. That the petition is filed once for all, and the amendment of it or of the schedules attached does not alter the date of its filing or postpone the effective vigor of such filing to the time when the amendment is filed. That when the petitioner files his petition, and annexes to it what purports to be the schedules and inventory required by the eleventh section, the filing of such petition is an act of bankruptcy, and the petitioner has a right to be adjudged a bankrupt immediately, even though the petition and schedules may require amendment. That the adjudication is merely a certificate or order made by an authorized officer, that the petitioner has become a bankrupt in voluntary cases by the filing of the petition, (see Form No. 5,) and in involuntary cases before the filing of the petition, (Form No. 58,) and that when that certificate is made it is then legally adjudged that the proceedings were commenced when the petition was filed. That there is nothing in General Order No. 7 or in Rule 4 of this Court which requires the Register to certify the correctness of the petition and schedules before he makes adjudication of bankruptcy, but only before he issues a warrant. That the construction here given to the act makes all its provisions harmonious, and that the words "time of the adjudication of bankruptcy" in section 14 and in section 19 mean the commencement of the proceedings. So, too, the discharge frees the bankrupt from all provable debts which existed on the day on which the petition for adjudication was filed by or against him. And there is but one petition, in judgment of law, in a given case, and but one filing of it. That when an adjudication of bankruptcy is made, following the filing of the petition, the date of the filing becomes the commencement of the proceedings, and it becomes the date from which the assignee takes the property which was the bankrupt's on that date, and it becomes the date at which a debt must be due in order to be provable, (subject to the special provisions of section 19,) and the date at which a debt must have existed to be discharged. That it follows therefore that in this case nothing passed to the assignee which became the property of the bankrupt after the 25th of June, the date when the petition was filed, and that the questions in regard to the $5,000 were improper if that money was not the property of the bankrupt when his petition was filed.

For the bankrupt, Messrs. Sanford, LeBaron and Clarke; for creditors, Messrs. Benedict, Tracy and Benedict.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

BANKRUPT'S DISCHARGE.

In the matter of the application of James Williams for his discharge under the Bankrupt Act, the petition was filed on the 9th day of July, in the Southern District of New-York, and the proceedings required by the act having been completed, Judge BLATCHFORD on the 30th day of October signed the discharge of the petitioner, declaring him forever discharged from all his debts provable under the act. G. A. Seixas acted as Solicitor for the bankrupt.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Nov. 1.

Before Judge Sutherland.

A CURIOUS DIVORCE SUIT—TROUBLES OF A FAMILY.

Abby A. Kinnier vs. Thaddeus C. Kinnier.—In this action a motion was made by the plaintiff for counsel fee and alimony. The affidavits read on the application have raised some important principles of law, and also show a state of facts in domestic life which may be of interest to many of our readers. Abby A. Kinnier, the plaintiff, is seeking for a decree of separation from bed and board, from her husband Thaddeus C. Kinnier, on the ground of abandonment, cruelty, &c. The parties were married in June, 1861; the wife went to live with the parents of her husband, where, with the exception of a few weeks, she remained for about five years. The affidavits are quite voluminous, and in them it is set forth that the wife endured, during those five years, a great deal of insult from her husband's parents; that she was subjected to many indignities by them; that the father-in-law "was ill-tempered, especially in his fits of intoxication, which were frequent;" and that the mother-in-law was "harsh and overbearing," and by threats attempted to put the plaintiff under subjection to her, and in various ways endeavored to impose upon her. The husband, as plaintiff says, could not be persuaded to leave the house of his parents, and, as a matter of necessity, she was compelled to leave the premises temporarily. When she returned, her husband would not receive her. She insists that it was owing to no fault of her's that she left; that he has abandoned her, and she now brings this suit to obtain a decree of separation from bed and board, thereby compelling the husband to support her so long as she remains unmarried. For the purpose of enabling her to conduct the trial to the end, she asks for money to pay counsel, and money to support her in the meantime.

On the part of the defendant these facts are denied, and in addition this novel and interesting defence is set up. That the plaintiff, Abby A. Kinnier, in the year 1848 was married to one Edward Pomeroy; that Edward and Abby lived together, sometimes in the State of New-York and sometimes in Massachusetts; that in the year 1854 or 1855, while the two were living in the latter-named State, Edward went to the State of Illinois, where he, as plaintiff, filed a bill against his wife for a divorce; that such proceedings were afterward taken that a decree was obtained in a Court in Chicago, Ill. The point of the defence in this suit is that the Chicago decree of divorce was illegal and hence void; that Abby Pomeroy, as her name then was, knew this to be void, and that therefore her marriage with Mr. Kinnier on the 26th of June, 1861, has no validity; that having no validity Abby is not and never was the lawful wife of Kinnier. This being the state of facts, counsel insisted very earnestly that the motion could not be granted. A woman not a wife could not commence an action against any man whom she sees fit to say is her husband, and then during the pendency of the suit ask the Court for money to defray the expenses.

The Judge said he would decide against the defendant on this point. The question whether the divorce in Chicago was legal or not, could not be considered on this motion. That was one of the issues to be tried, and the plaintiff now asks for funds from the defendant to enable her to litigate that issue.

Counsel argued the point as to whether a woman who owns property in her own right, under the act of 1848, in relation to married women, can obtain an order for alimony in such a suit as this, where it is shown that the alleged husband is not worth a dollar, and said the plaintiff was possessed in her own right of about $30,000, and that the defendant was really worth nothing. In reply to this statement it appeared from affidavits that the whole of Mrs. Kinnier's income does not exceed $900 per annum. Mr. Brady, for the latter, cited the case of Forest vs. Forest, in which he was counsel. He said the Court that adjudicated that case determined as a matter of law that it mattered not what the wife's income was, the husband must give alimony in proportion to his means. Mr. Forrest, when the case was finally determined in the Court of Appeals, was condemned to pay Mrs. Forest $4,000 per annum, although all through the litigation she was a prominent actress on the boards of first-class theatres, and made a large amount of money. A counsel fee of $1,500 was given in that case also. Here is a different issue. There is no pretence, said counsel, that Mrs. Kinnier has been guilty of any infidelity to her husband. She has been pure in thought in word and in deed. Her husband has abandoned her. It will not do for the other side to say that because she left the home he had provided for her for a few days without his consent, that she therefore abandoned him, and hence he is not obliged to receive her back. When she presented herself to him and manifested a willingness to live with him he should have taken her to his arms. The wife is no doubt bound to accept of such a home as the husband is able to provide for her, if she can live in such a place without danger to her life, her health or her morals. Counsel cited a case where the complaint was that a husband compelled his wife to attend a different church from that to which she had been accustomed. There Chancellor Walworth said that although it might be an act of tyranny on the part of the husband, the Court could not say that such conduct would warrant the wife in leaving him, and seeking to redress her wrongs by an action at law. A married life is not entirely a smooth one, as all married persons are ready to testify. There is much in it that requires a forgiving spirit—much that demands patience and forbearance on both sides. A husband must provide the best home he can for his wife, and the wife is at all times to be allowed free access to that home, so long as she is pure, faithful and in every way true to him. That is the sum and substance of this case—that is good law as it is good morals and good religion.

The decision of the Court was reserved.

For plaintiff, Mr. Brady; for defendant, Mr. Parsons.

LITIGATION BETWEEN THE PASTOR AND TRUSTEES OF SHILOH CHURCH.

In the Matter of the Application on the Relation of Henry Highland Garnett for a mandamus vs. John L. Hudson, James Bays, William H. Ross, Thos. Jackson, Jr., and others, Trustees of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church.—The motion in this case was brought on before Judge SUTHERLAND yesterday, and after some discussion the argument on the merits was postponed until one week from Monday next. The relator, who was formerly the pastor of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church (colored) of this City, asks for a *mandamus* to compel the Trustees of the Society to open the church doors so that he can go in and preach as formerly, and also that they be compelled to pay to him some arrears of salary. The Court suggested that the relief as to back salary could be more appropriately obtained by an action in the usual way, and this view was finally assented to by counsel. It appears from some of the papers that a Mr. Christopher Brown has been of late preaching to this congregation, with what favor we do not know. Mr. Garnett says he does not wish to be compelled to officiate in the church with a posse of Police at his back. From appearances, and from the facts thus far developed, it is apparent that there is a serious division in the church and congregation on the subject of who shall be the pastor.

For relator, Ex-Judge Edmonds and Mr. Field; for respondents, Messrs. Brainard, Rice and Barnett.

SUPREME COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

A LEASE ON VERBAL AGREEMENT.

Kelsey vs. Burke.—Plaintiff claims the right to dispossess the defendant who is the assignee of a lease of certain property in Brooklyn. He objects to the running of a whisky still on the premises. Defendant replies that he has the regular assignment of the lease from a deceased tenant; that the plaintiff knew of and agreed to the running of the still. The Court charged that it was a simple question of veracity between the parties, and the jury declared a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

ABOUT A HYDRANT.

Livingston vs. Pierson.—Plaintiff asked for $100 in consequence of damage sustained from the leakage of defendant's hydrant. Defendant replied that so soon as notified of the leakage he repaired the same. Verdict for actual damage sustained by plaintiff before notification.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 1.

By Judge Sutherland.

In the matter of the application of C. C. Wilson, receiver, for leave to sue, &c.; order granted.

In the matter of the application of Caroline Pfester, for leave to sell, &c.; report confirmed and order granted. Brown vs. Turner et al.; memorandum for counsel. Miller, &c. vs. Grefe; memorandum for counsel.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 1.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 116,000 bushels; Corn, 86,000 bushels; Oats, 162,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Flour, 19,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 70,000 bushels; Corn, 60,000 bushels; Oats, 122,000 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels; Rye, 10,000 bushels. FREIGHTS very firm and unchanged. CANAL EXPORTS from opening of navigation—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 7,250,000 bushels; Corn, 13,750,000 bushels; Oats, 7,500,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000,000 bushels; Rye, 700,000 bushels. RECEIPTS by lake and Grand Trunk Railway from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1: Flour, 1,120,000 bbls., grain of all kinds, 36,000,000 bushels. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and a shade weaker; sales 7,300 bushels Port Washington Club at $2 06; 7,300 bushels Manitowoc Club at $2 06, 7,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 98; two cars Amber Canada at $2 55, and 7,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $2. CORN dull and entirely nominal; $1 15@$1 16 offered and refused for No. 2 Western; sellers generally have withdrawn samples; sales 11,000 bushels Mixed Old and New Toledo at $1 13. OATS in fair inquiry: sales 12,000 bushels Western at 65c., and 76,000 bushels do. at 65c., to arrive. BARLEY nominal. RYE unchanged. MESS PORK dull at $22@$22 25 for heavy mess. LARD dull at 13½c. HIGHWINES entirely nominal.

OSWEGO, Friday, Nov. 1.

FLOUR has declined 50c. ℔ bbl., and the market is dull; sales 1,000 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $12 50 for Red Winter; $13 25 for White; $14 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $2 15. CORN scarce and quiet; No. 1 Indiana held at $1 25. OATS selling in small lots at 75c. ℔ bushel for Ohio. BARLEY is rather quiet; sales 10,000 bushels Canada at $1 42@$1 43. RYE, nominally, $1 43 in bond. PEAS lower; sales 7,000 bushels Canadian at $1 23 in bond. SHORTS, $25; Shipstuffs, $32; Middlings, $42 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS to New-York—Flour, 57c.; Wheat, 17c.; Corn, 15c.; Oats, 11c.; Barley, 14½c.; Rye, 16c; lumber, $4 50 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—80,500 bushels Wheat, 76,200 bushels Barley, 12,000 bushels Rye, 35,200 bushels Peas, 1,576,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—16,300 bushels Wheat, 83,000 bushels Barley, 13,000 bushels Peas, and 564,000 feet of Lumber.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 1.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT firmer and advanced 2c.@3c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 86@$1 89, and No. 2 at $1 79@$1 82. CORN quiet at $1 05 for No. 1, and $1 03¾@$1 04 for No. 2. OATS easier at 53½c.@54c., in store, and 54½c. afloat, closing firm at the outside. RYE advanced 2c.; sales at $1 28@$1 30 for No. 1, and $1 24@$1 27 for No. 2. BARLEY dull and declined 2c.; sales at [illegible]@$1 05 for No. 2. MESS PORK, $20 for new, and $19 50 for old. LARD steady at 12c. BEEF CATTLE dull at 6c.@8c. for good to choice smooth shipping. HOGS dull at $5 60@$6 for good to choice. RECEIPTS—8,500 bbls. Flour, 96,000 bushels Wheat, 76,000 bushels Corn, 82,000 bushels Oats, 3,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—9,500 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 118,500 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS dull at 4¼c.@4½c. on Oats to Buffalo, and 13c. on Wheat to Oswego.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Nov. 1.

TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. COTTON declining; Middling 16c. FLOUR quiet at $7 75 for choice Superfine; $9 for choice Extra; $9 75@$10 50 for Double do.; $12 25@$12 75 for Choice, and $13 50 for Fancy. WHEAT heavy, except for choice; prime to choice White $2 62½@$2 68; do. Red $2 55@$2 65; Spring $1 95@$2 07. CORN dull at $1 08@$1 11 for Yellow and White. OATS firm at 66c.@68c. BARLEY firm at $1 90 for Fall, and $1 25@$1 40 for prime to choice Spring. RYE dull at $1 15@$1 27. PROVISIONS easier; MESS PORK $21 25@$21 50. BACON—Shoulders 13c.@13½c.; Clear Sides 16½c.; sugar-cured Hams 24c. LARD, 13c. for tierces and 13¾c. for kegs. HOGS averaging 250 ℔s., 6½c. RECEIPTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 2,400 sacks Wheat, 8,000 sacks Corn, 1,300 sacks Oats, 1,000 s Barley.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 1.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. CORN unchanged. OATS dull and lower at 62c.; 63c. for No. 1. RYE dull at $1 45. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON dull and nothing doing: Middling held at 17c. TOBACCO unchanged, but in fair demand for Leaf at previous prices; sales 100 hhds. WHISKY unchanged. MESS PORK in good demand; sales 1,200 bbls. at $19 50@$20, closing at $20. BACON dull and nominal; a lot of Chicago bulk Shoulders were offered at 12½c., but no bids. HOGS dull, owing to the weather; sales at $6 25@$6 80 for Fair to Heavy; the Hogs arriving are generally poor. Gold 140½ buying.

TOLEDO, Friday, Nov. 1.

FLOUR—Nothing doing. WHEAT firmer at an advance of 3c.; sales of Amber Michigan at $2 54; Milwaukee Club at $2 05; Amber, for the first half of November, at $2 58. CORN—Old is unchanged; New is a shade lower; sales of No. 2 Wabash at $1 10¾@$1 11; New at 86c.@86½c.; New rejected at 82½c.@84c. OATS—No. 1 was held at 63c.; 61c. was bid. RYE quiet. BARLEY dull. LAKE FREIGHTS dull. RECEIPTS—2,200 bbls. Flour; 5,000 bushels Wheat; 18,000 bushels Corn; 4,200 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Nov. 1.

FLOUR dull; City Double Extras, $9 50@$11; Country do., $8 87@$9 37; Extra, $8 50@$8 87. WHEAT quiet and nominal at $1 89½ for No. 1 and $1 83 for No. 2. OATS declining; sales at 55½c.@56c. for No. 2. CORN steady at $1 13 for No. 1, and $1 11 for No. 2. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 87,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 140,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 1.

COTTON quiet; Middling Uplands, 19c.; Middling Orleans, 20c. PETROLEUM dull; Crude, 19½c.; Refined, in bond, 30½c. on spot, and 33c. for delivery in November. FLOUR declining; Superfine, $7 50@$8 50. WHEAT Red, $2 40@$2 50. CORN lower; Yellow, $1 40; sales 10,000 bushels Mixed, on private terms. OATS, 60c.@70c. BARLEY, $1 35@$1 40. WHISKY dull; quotations nominal.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 1.

FLOUR dull and declined 50c. on all grades. WHEAT very dull and declined 5c.@10c.; prime to choice Red Southern, $2 60@$2 70. CORN steady; Old White, $1 35@$1 36; New, $1@$1 23; Yellow, $1 35@$1 37; Mixed White and Yellow, $1 27@$1 32. RYE dull at $1 50@$1 60. OATS, 70c.@74c. COTTON heavy and lower; Middling, 18c.@18½c. PROVISIONS very dull with a downward tendency. COFFEE in fair demand and firmer.

CLEVELAND, Friday, Nov. 1.

FLOUR quiet for City; Country is dull, heavy and unchanged. WHEAT dull and nominal; No. 1 Winter Red was held at $2 65; no buyers. CORN dull and lower; sales at $1 10 for November. OATS dull at 67c.@68c. for No. 1. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY dull at $1 30@$1 35 for No. 1 and $1 15@$1 25 for No. 2. PETROLEUM dull; Standard White, in bond, 27c.@28c.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Nov. 1.

TOBACCO—Sales 121 hhds., the first sale of the new year at full rates; Lugs at $4 75; Selections, $22 25; Cuttings, $28 50; sales of the year were 141,062 hhds. WHEAT firm at $2 55@$2 60. CORN dull; Shelled, in bulk, $1. OATS, in bulk 70c. Superfine FLOUR, $8 25. COTTON unchanged. MESS PORK dull at $21. LARD 13c. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 18c.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Nov. 1.

COTTON active at 16½c. for Middlings; receipts of the week, 5,915 bales; exports, 5,936 bales; stock, 5,000 bales. CORN, $1 05@$1 10. OATS at 73c.@75c. FLOUR quiet but unchanged. PORK at $24@$24 25; Clear Sides, 19½c., and very scarce. LARD at 14½c.@14¾c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Nov. 1.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE active at 51c.@51½c.; the market is almost entirely bare. RESIN firm at $2 75 for Common; $3 37½ for No. 1. COTTON dull and unsettled; sales at 16½c. TAR, $2 70. PEANUTS, $2 75@$3 10.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Nov. 1.

COTTON dull and decling: sales to-day, 786 bales; Middling, 17c.; receipts, 3,200 bales; receipts of the week, 14,870 bales; exports, 12,431 bales; stock, 18,377 bales. FREIGHTS adaanced to 1c. on Cotton by steamer.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, Nov. 1.

COTTON firm; Middlings, 16½c.@16¾c.; sales, 1,350 bales; receipts, 826 bales; receipts of the week, 7,334 bales; sales, 4,900 bales; exports, 3,246 bales; stock, 18,760 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Nov. 1.

COTTON dull; sales, 346 bales; receipts, 1,116 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 1.

Stocks lower. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25¾; Reading Railroad, 41¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 51¾. Gold 141.

[Advertisement.]

E. HOLMES, No. 201 BROADWAY.

DEAR SIR: The Burglar Alarm Telegraph operates most splendidly, and watches the premises with more vigilance than a battalion of infantry.

W. L. WALLACE, No. 111 Front-st.

[Advertisement.]

LACE CURTAINS, Whosesale and Retail, a specialty at G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES and HOLLANDS of all colors. Bray's patent, self-acting shade-fixtures; best in use. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Piano and Table Covers. 2,000 at KELTY'S Curtain Store, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Fringes, Cords, Tassels, Gimps and trimmings of all kinds, at KELTY'S Curtain Store, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

E. HOLMES, No. 201 BROADWAY.—DEAR SIR: Could I not get another (Burglar Alarm Telegraph,) $1,000 would not tempt me to part with it.

GEORGE W. CARPENTER, East 33d-st.

[Advertisement.]

It is altogether wrong to trifle with a bad Cough or Cold, when a remedy as sure, prompt and thorough as JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily obtained. Sold everywhere.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.				
Cimbria	Oct. 19	Hamburg	New-York	
Baltic	Oct. 19	Bremen	New-York	
Hermann	Oct. 19	Bremen	New-York	
Hecla	Oct. 22	Liverpool	New-York	
City of Antwerp	Oct. 23	Liverpool	New-York	
St. Laurent	Oct. 24	Havre	New-York	
Java	Oct. 26	Liverpool	Boston	
FOR EUROPE.				
Ville de Paris	Nov. 2	New-York	Havre	
City of Paris	Nov. 2	New-York	Liverpool	
Virginia	Nov. 2	New-York	Liverpool	
Columbia	Nov. 2	New-York	Liverpool	
Atalanta	Nov. 2	New-York	London	
Allemania	Nov. 2	New-York	Hamburg	

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

The mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Ville de Paris*, close at the General Post-office at 8 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, *via* Queenstown, by the *City of Paris*, close at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Allemannia*, close at 10:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters, on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 12 M.

The mails for Havana and Nassau, by the *Corsica*, close at 10 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P.M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Arizona, for Aspinwall—John L. McNider, Dr. Trumbull, John Lyons and wife, Mr. Swan and sister, J. M. Vela, J. H. Bond, Senor Lewis Molena, Dr. W. S. Brown, Dr. E. D. Martin, Mr. Robbes, U. M. Sanbranno, Jose Reyes, B. Villavicencio, A. S. Bruce, Mrs. M. J. Hartshorne, Jas. Moakler, John McArthur, Geo. Lyons, D. K. Farmer, Aaron Haskell, O. B. Freeman. For South Pacific Ports—Levi Loeb, John Byers, Francisco Pardo, Miss Murdock, Ramon Ortobazza, Leonuro Zaralita, Ceferino Salas, Antonio Opisso, Isaac Jacob, wife and two children. For China and Japan—F. A. Allen, M. T. Hunt and brother, Rev. S. Butler, E. Rothmond, J. S. Twombly and wife, Miss Ada St. John, Augustus Brown, Rev. Dr. Kerr, wife and child, Miss Noyes. For California—H. B. Rathbun, wife and infant, Mrs. B. Hall and infant, Mrs. Bluxome and maid, Dr. Bluxome, wife and infant, G. C. Jacqua, Mrs. M. Matthews, Mrs. T. O. Tassett and child, Mrs. M. L. Benham, Lieut. J. M. Ropes and wife, Mrs. Hooper, M. P. Morse, G. H. Noble, Frank Morse, Lieut. E. P. Murphy, Rev. Father Schneider, Capt. Selin Woodworth, Mrs. W. H. L. Barnes, nurse and child, C. D. Wheat, Thos. O. M. Runyon, Thos. Storhart, P. O. Neile and daughter, Miss Williams, Augustus Broon, Mrs. Browning and two children, A. de Cosmos, Mrs. W. C. Coley, C. W. Daniels, wife, two children and infant, Mrs. Winslow Crocker, nurse and two infants, Moses Pike, wife and daughter, Carl Beinicke, Rafael Saldo, A. J. Giddings, wife and daughter, M. Goldsmith, H. D. Green, wife, two infants and nurse, W. H. Knapp, Godfrey Rhodes and wife, J. B. Mackie, Edward Slosson, Rev. B. Webb, A. H. Borchard, Dr. R. A. Wheedon, David M. Love, J. T. Johnson, Mrs. C. O. Slate, Mrs. J. R. Dickey, G. W. Morse, S. Simmons and wife, Dr. Carpentier, Miss Grace Baker, G. H. Fish, Miss Martha Cooper, Miss Eliza Russ, John S. Ellis, Miss Margaret A. Gifford, Louis Heiser and wife, Frank S. Bond, Geo. Pierebb and wife, Alfred Mitchell, Henry Parker, Leonard Jacobi, Mark Bailey and wife, Walter E. Morris and wife, A. Stephens, Miss Reddington, Salaski Gorunk, Mrs. Tucker and child, Mrs. D. Bosselman and infant, Mrs. Folsom and 2 children, Mrs. Ebbie Crosby and nurse, Miss Hattie Deete, Capt. Lawton, Mrs. Lawton and daughter, G. D. Tatlour, Zadoc Karner, D. T. Majors and wife, Miss Mary Churcn, Miss Arabella Kendall, Mrs. J. D. McKennon, Dr. J. Winthrop Taylor, C. Woolley, wife, daughter and 2 children, H. N. Bellows and servant, J. T. Beavan, Miss Garrett, Gen. Simpson, wife, child, infant and 2 nurses, John Livingston, Major J. E. Sabine, Mrs. Dr. Stone, husband and 2 children, J. L. Cone and wife, Rev. Albert Williams, Mrs. Charles Peck, D. J. Mills, wife and child, Miss Clara French, A. J. Nichols and wife, Mrs. Chas. Sutherland, Miss Clorinda Kennedy, Mrs. G. L. Hull and 2 children, Thos. W. Bell, Mrs. M. J. Henry, J. C. Ludington, wife, infant and servant, Mrs. Caroline S. Josslyn and infant, N. K. Weyard, wife, 2 children and 2 infants, G. Wingate, Wm. Jones, Mrs. Condon and daughter, G. Kauffman and wife, Mrs. Williams and 2 children, William Sherman and wife, D. M. Mansfield, Cecilia Hirsehind, Mrs. Benson, Miss Sophie Ames, Mrs. Annie Ramsey, E. W. Turner, Mrs. Riley, Mrs. Petrarchi, child and infant, Franklin Brown, R. M. Butler, Mrs. August Rosenberg, J. C. Talbot, Miss Catharine Smith, William Kirkland, Philip Atwater and wife, C. Kappler and wife, B. Salbert, W. F. Deney, W. Monteith, Mrs. Henry, son, daughter and infant, J. B. Brell and wife, Edward Northey, H. A. Schell, T. D. Baldwin, C. A. Karner, Mrs. Lomax, G. H. Gorton, Mrs. Osborne, S. Smith, wife, sister and brother, S. Kaiser, Mrs. Lency, E. Hall and 2 children, J. G. Meserve, wife and child, Miss Rose Alexander, Miss A. Webster, G. J. Morrison, Otho Moses, Mrs. M. E. Moses, two daughters and child, Charles E. Wilson, Miss M. A. McKinnon, Miss E. M. Eahern, Miss Malvina Taylor, Miss Maggie Kennedy, A. G. O. Bruen, A. C. McLoed and sister, L. L. Howland, Mrs. S. Kelly, S. Martin, wife and child, Mrs. Cox and child, J. P. Dougherty, wife and child, Edward Heathcote, Mrs. McNamee and infant, Mrs. Ann Hoey, Henry James, Mrs. Mary Hoey, G. Collins, S. Collins, Thomas Dollner, Mrs. Julia E. Hall and two children, Mrs. Jennie Faulkener, Mrs. Lois B. Fairy and two children, G. W. Farrell, William Sloane, Mrs. Mary E. Pettis, Abram T. Delano, Miss Mary G. Crandall, Miss Susan Mack, J. Jordan, Mrs. Gibson and child, L. Geneve, Radcliffe J. House, Mrs. Soule, Miss Soule, Capt. Blaisdell, A. Katz, Howard M. Dunn, J. D. Whittlesey, J. W. Carr, A. S. Adams, Mrs. C. A. Grover, Mrs. McSperrin, Mrs. Duckwitz, M. Cabrero, S. Angostegnin, G. Anders, G. Abram, Thomas Ricketts, Edward Sawyer, R. G. Burford, J. J. Harrison, and a large number in the second cabin and steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 31	Sun sets	4 56	Moon sets	9 54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	11 11	Gov. Island	12 00	Hell Gate	1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 1.

Cleared.

Steamships Corsica, (Br.,) Le Mesurier, Havana and Nassau, E. Cunard; Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre, G. Mackenzie; Allemannia, (Ham.,) Meier, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Columbia, (Br.,) Carnaghan, Macdonald & Co.; San Francisco, Howe, Greytown, Nic., North Am. Steamship Co.; Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Ships Thornton, Hatten, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; W. Tapscott, Bell, London, Jas. T. Tapscott; Wm. Woodbury, McLellan, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons; Thos. Dunham, Young, London, Thos. Dunham.

Barks Teresa, Dutch, Durie, Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Chief, Harding, Bordeaux via City Point, Bacon & Russell; Arizona, Conant, Antwerp, Walsh & Carver.

Brigs Nellie Clifford, Littlefield, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Ann, (Br.,) Flory, Cadiz, A. P. Trancia; Clipper, (Olden.,) Oropen, Cork for orders, Sloman & Edye.

Schooners Warrenton, Lord, Boston, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Anna A. Holton, Link, Havana, Goldthwaite & Overton; Petronilla, (Br.,) Gookin, Wanks River, Nic., J. Leaycraft; Po ntey, Nichols, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford; White Sea, Blachford, Portsmouth, N. H., S. W. Lewis & Co.; Julie, (Br.,) Plantje, Kingston, Jam., Henry De Cordova & Co.; Jessie W. Knight, Rhun, Georgetown, S. C., Thomas & Holmes; Eliza Jane, Johnson, Norfolk, T. B. Chase & Co.; Curtis Tilton, Somers, Charleston, Tupper & Beattie; L. Bill, Brockway, Hartford, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Capt John, Terry, Boston, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Ida Jayne, Jayne, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton.

Arrived.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Hatteras, Couch, Norfolk, Va., with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Ship John Elliott, (Br., of Liverpool,) Griffith, Calcutta June 4, passed Cape Good Hope Sept. 4, to Hallett & Robins. Oct. 22, off Hatteras, had gale from N. E.; stove bulwarks and water casks.

Ship Lyttleton, (of Lyttleton, N. Z.,) Beck, Mexillanes, Peru, July 20, with nitrate of soda to Goodrich & Walker. Passed Cape Horn Aug. 28, made the Island of Trinidad Sept. 22, crossed the equator Oct. 2. Oct. 8, lat. 12 18, lon. 43 45, saw a large ship painted black stdg. on the wind to the S. E.

Ship Crusader, (of Boston,) Philadelphia Oct. 25, in ballast to R. C. Ferguson.

Ship Eugene, (Ham.,) Cahmbley, Hamburg 35 ds., with mdse. and 350 passengers to E. Sloman & Edye.

Bark L. T. Stocker, (of Portland,) Bibler, Havana Oct. 21, to master. Off Hatteras, spoke a bark from Tobasco, bound to Boston.

Bark Ilva, (Br.,) Berry, Maracaibo Oct. 5, and the bar 10th, with coffee to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Bark Wheatland, (of Baltimore,) Johnson, Buenos Ayres Sept. 9, and Montevideo 22d, with hides to Dowley & Conners. Left in port barks Isabella, J. Godfrey and Anna Daymond.

Brig Don Quixote, (of Belfast,) Hassell, Malaga 38 ds., with fruit to master.

Brig H. H. McGilary, Carle, Amboy, with coal, bound to Portland.

Brig Peerless, (Br., of Windsor,) Phelps, Altovela 30 ds., with guano to Lunt & Bros.

Brig Charles Pool, (of Yarmouth,) Sherman, Malaga 33 ds., to J. E. Ward & Co. From lon. 34, has had strong N. E. gales.

Brig Alice Franklin, (Br., of Yarmouth,) Brown, Coama, P. R., 25 ds., to Sturgis & Co. Left no vessels in port.

Brig Petrel, (Br., of Maitland,) McKenzie, Great Bahamas 11 ds., to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig C. F. Eaton, (Br., of Windsor,) Curry, Malaga 31 ds., passed Gibraltar Oct. 1, to A. H. Westervelt. Oct. 23, lat. 38 20, lon. 66, experienced a heavy gale from E. S. E., and shifted cargo.

Schr. Challenge, Low, St. Pierre, Mart., 11 ds., with mdse. to P. Lorillard, Jr. Oct. 29, while lying to in a heavy E. S. E. gale, carried away steering apparatus, rendering it useless the balance of the passage. The last 5 ds. had very heavy weather. Left no Am. vessels in port.

Schr. Dragon, (Br.,) Duncan, Barbados 15 ds., to E. T. Smith. Sld. in co. with brig Favorite, for New-York.

Schr. Virginia Price, Putnam, Demerara 27 ds., to master.

Schr. Marietta Smith, (New-York Submarine Co.'s,) with cargo of 2,050 packages raisins and lemons from wreck of the steamer Amsterdam.

Schr. Triumph, Chester, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Addie M. Haynes, Laird, Virginia.
Schr. J. M. Runyon, Miller, Virginia.
Schr. Lockwood, Sharp, Providence.
Schr. Capitol, ——, Hartford.
Schr. Atlantic, Orts, Providence.
Schr. Edward Wootten, Wootten, Providence.
Schr. S. A. Mount, Young, Providence.
Schr. Celestia, Arnold, Portland.
Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.
Schr. Oregon, Triple, Mystic, Conn.
Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich.
Schr. Hulse, Hutchinson, Providence.
Schr. B. F. Brainerd, Dickinson, ——.
Schr. Tatitha & Hannah, Bennett, New-Haven.
Schr. Curtis, Haskell, New-Haven.
Schr. Lamartine, Hill, New-Bedford.
Schr. Palladium, ——, Providence.
Schr. Cora, Kelly, Newport.
Schr. Champion, Clark, Calais.
Schr. Artist, Forrester, New-Haven.
Schr. Eli Townsend, Gardner, Wickford.
Schr. Ida, Phillipps, Taunton.
Schr. Maria Louise, Snow, Providence.
Schr. Jabez L. White, Davis, Providence.
Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Fall River.
Schr. Wellington, ——, Calais, with lumber.
Schr. Wakefield, Precims, ——.
Schr. White, Davis, Brookhaven.
Schr. Cinderella, Haight, Huntington.

BELOW—Ship Washington, from Calcutta.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

U. S. ship Idaho, steamships San Francisco, for San Juan, Nic.; Arizona, for Aspinwall; bark Mary Belle Roberts.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—Arr. bark Mary Baker, from Cette.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 1.—Arr. steamships Sea Gull, from Baltimore; Alliance, Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 1.—Sld. steamer J. S. Green, New-York for Georgetown; schr. Eastern Belle, Bangor, with potatoes, for Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct. 30.—Arr. schrs. W. Berry, from Bangor for New-York; Neva, for St. John, N. B.; brigs J. McDonald, for Providence; John Lewis, from St. John, N. B., for Newark; Ruby, from Windsor for Bridgeport; bark Palo Alto, Wiley, from Boston for New-York; schrs. Alaska, from Machias for New-York; Joseph Wilson, from Philadelphia for Boston; brigs Waltham, Mattenos, for St. Martinsport; C. W. May, Kinney, from Portland for Philadelphia; schr. Mollie, for New-York; brigs Angela, for Philadelphia; Moses Williamson, Lake, from Belfast for Wilmington; Bonetta Clark, (Br.,) for Bridgeport; schrs. Mary H. Eyer, from Boston for Virginia; Bony Ives, from Ellsworth for Fall River; Arctic, from Rockland for New-York; Kedron, for New-York; brigs Delmont Locke, Stockton, for Bangor; Eugene Baay, from Calais for Providence; S. Wooster, for New-York; Castilian Jordan, (Br.,) for Providence.

30th, P. M.—Arr. ship Siren, Firkin, New-Bedford for Boston; Connecticut, Pendleton, Machias for Newport; Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, Philadelphia for Salem; Mary Farrow, Wareham for Pembroke, Me.

Sld. and returned, brig Angelia.

Remaining—Schrs. Susan H. Gibson, Wm. Bartlett, brigs Waltham, Pavilion, Trade Wind, bark Palo Alto.

A. M.—Arr. brig Thames, (Br.,) Addison, New-York for Boston; schrs. L. S. Leverina, Foster, Philadelphia for do.; F. A. Pike, Gow, New-York for do.; Naonta, Smith, Providence for Bangor; Fair Wind, of Ellsworth; Mary Alice, Bangor for New-York; steamer Chesapeake, Henderson, New York for Portland.

Sld. ships Siren, Wm. J. Bartlett, brigs Waltham, Susan H. Gibbons. Wind light from W.

NEW-BEDFORD, Oct. 31.—Arr. bark Whistler, from San Francisco.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED—Schr. Lilly, Francis, hence for Charleston 29th ult., off Absecom, came in collision with an unknown fore-and-aft schooner; carried away fore rigging, stove in port bow to water's edge; returned for repairs. The other schooner lost bowsprit and flying jibboom.

Also, bark Pleiades, Williams, hence for Aspinwall Oct. 26; put back leaky.

Spoken, &c.

Mary C. Marinie—brig, of Portland, for New-York, Oct. 25, lat. 25 21, lon. 68.

New World—brig, from Remedios for Boston, Oct. 30, lat. 39 40, lon. 72.

Nora—Br. brig, from Rio de Janeiro for Baltimore, Oct. 24, lat. 37, lon. 74.

Washington—ship, of New-York, strg. N. W., was seen Oct. 9, lat. 10 03 N., lon. 39 54.

Foreign Ports.

At Altovela, Oct. 1, Br. brig Paragon, for Baltimore in 11 days, and Br. schr. Ocean Bird, for New-York in 5 days.

HAVANA, Nov. 1.—Arr. brig Delane, from Norfolk; steamships Cuba, from New-Orleans, and Wilmington, from New-York. The latter experienced a heavy gale on her passage, and was obliged to put into Savannah. Her cargo will be surveyed before she proceeds to Vera Cruz.

The Aus. frigate Novara has sld. for Vera Cruz.

There have been heavy arrivals of European vessels to-day.

Look out for

Pierce Egan's Adventures Among the Brigands of Italy

Which will be Published in No. 129 of Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner. Nov. 4

FRANK LESLIE'S Chimney Corner.

Has the best Engravings of any paper published.

FRANK LESLIE'S Chimney Corner.

Has incidents of Animal Life in each number.

FRANK LESLIE'S Chimney Corner.

Has more entertaining and useful reading than can be found in any other paper.

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CLOTHING.

TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO., 398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY,

NOW OFFER
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THE BEST SELECTED STOCK

IN THE CITY.
IN THE CITY.
IN THE CITY.

MEN'S, BOYS' & CHILDREN'S

FALL STYLES.
FALL STYLES.
FALL STYLES.

20 PER CENT BELOW BROADWAY PRICES.

AND GOODS SUPERIOR IN STYLE, QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP.

GENT'S ALL WOOL SUITS, $15, $18, $20, $25 AND $35.

GENT'S BUSINESS COATS, $8, $10, $12, $14, $16 TO $25.

CASSIMERE PANTS, $4, $5, $6, $7 TO $10.

RAYMOND'S CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

BOYS' CLOTHING,
MEN'S CLOTHING,
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

NOS. 121, 123 AND 125 FULTON-ST.

A FORTUNE FOR SOMEBODY.

GRAND AWARD OF PREMIUMS.

SOUTHERN AID ROOMS, NO. 845 BROADWAY.

PRICE OF TICKETS.......................................$2

$300,000 WORTH OF PREMIUMS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED!!!

A MANSION IN 5TH-AV., VALUE $60,000!!!
$30,000 IN GREENBACKS!
A PARURE OF DIAMONDS WORTH $15,000!!!

VALUABLE PAINTINGS, SPLENDID WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR DISTRIBUTION!!!

PRINCIPAL OFFICE.......NO. 845 BROADWAY

H. HARTMAN, Banker, No. 3 Broad-st., and No. 250 Pennsylvania-av., Washington, D. C.

F. H. NORTON, Actuary.

Grand Opening.

MAISON DOREE, UNION SQUARE.

THE PROPRIETORS BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT ON MONDAY, NOV. 4, THEY WILL OPEN THEIR MAGNIFICENT NEW STORE WITH AN EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE CLOAK AND DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENTS WILL BE OPEN ON THE SAME DATE WITH A GRAND DISPLAY OF PARIS MADE CLOAKS, DRESSES, SUITS OPERA AND BALL COSTUMES, TRIMMINGS, &C. THESE DEPARTMENTS HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED IN PARIS WITH GREAT CARE, AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE BEST ARTISTES, AND WE BELIEVE WILL COMMAND THE PATRONAGE OF THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.

F. R. SHERWIN & CO., MAISON DOREE.

LARGE LOTS OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, MARKED DOWN TO HALF THE ORIGINAL COST.

Superior Cassimere, Cloth and Beaver Coats..........$10, $12 and $15
French, English and American Cassimere Pants..........$5, $6 and $8
French, English and American Cassimere Vests..........$3, $4, $5
Fall Overcoats..........$10 and $12
Winter Overcoats..........$15 and $20

DEVLIN & CO.

BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST., BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Have proved from the most ample experience an entire success; Simple—Prompt—Efficient and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.		Cents.
1,	Cures Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	25
2,	" Worms, Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic	25
3,	" Crying-Colic, or Teething of Infants	25
4,	" Diarrhœa of children or adults	25
5,	" Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6,	" Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting	25
7,	" Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8,	" Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	25
9,	" Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10,	" Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	25
11,	" Suppressed, or painful Periods	25
12,	" Whites, too profuse Periods	25
13,	" Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14,	" Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15,	" Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	25
16,	" Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Agues	50
17,	" Piles, blind or bleeding	50
18,	" Ophthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes	50
19,	" Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20,	" Whooping-Cough, violent Coughs	50
21,	" Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	50
22,	" Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	50
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CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGTON-AV., corner of East 30th-st.—This church will be reopened on SUNDAY, Nov. 3d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Rev. CHARLES EDWARD CHENEY, of Chicago, Ill., will preach in the morning, and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the afternoon.